DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 145 624 EC 102 566

AUTHOR	Kramer, Morton
TITLE	Psychiatric Services and the Changing Institutional Scene, 1950-1985.
INSTITUTION	National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.
REPORT NO	DHEW-ADM-77-433
PUB DATE	77
NOTE	139p.; Best copy available
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 017-024-00636-0)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$7.35 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Demography; Exceptional Child Research; *Handicapped; *Institutionalized Persons; *Psychiatric Hospitals; *Statistical Data; *Trend Analysis

ABSTRACT

Reported are the trends in patterns of use of psychiatric facilities in the United States from 1946 to 1973 and the impact such changes have had on the composition of the institutional population. Sections cover the sources of data, changes in locus of delivery of mental health services, changes in composition of other institutional populations, factors responsible for change in composition of institutional population, and implications of expected changes in the composition of the population for the mental health services and the institutional population. Findings are noted to show that as a result of the development of community based programs for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders, the locus of care of persons with such disorders has shifted from the large state mental hospitals to community based facilities, particularly to outpatient psychiatric services and community mental health centers. It is explained that these changes have effected the composition of the institutional population with a shift from greater numbers in mental institutions to greater numbers in homes for the aged. Changes are seen to be caused by a variety of factors which include social legislation, treatment discoveries, and increasing costs of general hospital and domiciliary care for persons with chronic illnesses. Among appendixes are definitions and tables detailing the numbers of persons in specific types of institutions according to age, sex, and race. (SBH)

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PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND THE CHANGING INSTITUTIONAL SCENE, 1950–1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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EC102566

DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 77-433
Printed in 1977

Suggested Citation

National Institute of Mental Health, Psychiatric Services and the Changing Institutional Scene, 1950-1985. DHEW Publication No. (ADM)77-433, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1977.

FOREWORD

This monograph enlarges upon materials presented by Dr. Morton Kramer, formerly on my NIMH staff, at one of the scientific sessions organized to celebrate the 100th anniversary meeting of the National Advisory Mental Health Council held in Washington, D.C., September 1975. This meeting was devoted to a review of significant accomplishments in basic, clinical, and epidemiological research on the etiology and treatment of mental disorders since the passage of the National Mental Health Act in 1946.

It was at my suggestion that Dr. Kramer undertook this research effort since I had felt that a description of the changes in the locus of delivery of mental health services and the impact these changes have had on the composition of the institutional population of the Nation would constitute an important chapter in the history of the mental health movement in the United States.

The findings have shown that as a result of the development of community-based programs for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders, the locus of care of persons with such disorders has shifted from the large State mental hospitals to community-based facilities, particularly to outpatient psychiatric services and community mental health centers.

These changes have had a marked effect on the composition of the institutional population which increased from 1.6 million persons in 1950 to 2.1 million persons in 1970. In 1950 the largest portion of institutional population was in mental institutions (39 percent), followed by homes for the aged and dependent (19 percent), and correctional institutions (17 percent). By 1970 the largest portion of institutional population was in homes for the aged and dependent (44 percent), with mental institutions dropping to second place (20 percent), and correctional institutions following in third place (15 percent).

The changes in the numbers and proportion of persons in specific types of institutions were caused by a variety of factors: social legislation; new discoveries for treatment of diseases; demographic changes; increasing costs of general hospital and domiciliary care for persons with chronic illnesses; social conditions and problems; racist and other discriminatory practices; inadequate community programs; and inappropriate living arrangements for persons who are aged, disabled, or mentally ill. The implications of these changes for manpower, research, and services are of particular concern to those of us working in the mental health field as we move into the future.

Bertram S. Brown, M.D.
Director
National Institute of Mental Health

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the census of 1950, 1,566,846 persons, about 1 percent of the population of the United States, were classified as inmates of institutions (U.S. Bureau of Census 1953). In the census of 1960, the number of persons so classified increased to 1,886,967, also about 1 percent of the United States population (U.S. Bureau of Census 1963). These persons were enumerated in the following types of institutions:

- Mental institutions
- Homes for the aged and dependent
- Correctional institutions
- Training schools for juvenile delinquents
- Homes and schools for the mentally handicapped
- Tuberculosis hospitals
- Chronic disease hospitals
- Detention homes
- Homes for unwed mothers
- Homes for neglected and dependent children
- Homes and schools for the physically handicapped

In each of these censuses, persons in mental institutions accounted for the largest portion of the institutional population (39 percent in 1950 and 33 percent in 1960), and persons in homes for the aged and dependent accounted for the second largest portion (19 percent in 1950 and 25 percent in 1960). By April 1, 1970, the institutional population had risen to 2,126,719 (U.S. Bureau of Census 1973). Despite this increase, this number still constituted only about 1 percent of the United States population. However, there were dramatic changes in the numbers and percentages of persons in mental institutions and homes for the aged and dependent. The latter accounted for the largest portion of the institutional population (44 percent) and the former the second largest portion (20 percent) (Appendix table 1).[1]

The striking decrease in the numbers of persons in mental institutions was brought about by a series of events that followed the enactment into law of the National Mental Health Act of 1946. Indeed, the years that have elapsed since this date constitute a highly significant period in the history of the mental health movement in the United States. These years witnessed an extraordinary amount of intensive activity in basic, clinical, field, applied and administrative research in the mental health field (Gruenberg and Huxley 1961; Segal, Boomer, and Bouthilet 1975); in the utilization of resulting knowledge for planning and implementing community programs for preventing and controlling mental disorders and promoting mental health (American Public Health Association 1962; Kramer 1975); and in the training of psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers, nurses, and other types of mental health personnel who were required to meet the needs for personnel that resulted from the increases in research and service activities (Arnhoff, Rubinstein, and Speisman 1969; Arnhoff and Kumbar 1973).

Of particular importance to the subject matter of this paper are events that occurred during the 1950s and 1960s which were responsible for reducing by a sizeable amount the population of the State mental hospitals of the Nation. During these years, increasing numbers of outpatient clinics were opened (Bahn 1961; Kramer 1966, 1967) and increasing numbers of general hospitals established inpatient units for psychiatric patients (Glasscote and Kanno 1965; Giesler, Hurley, and Person 1966; National Institute of Mental Health 1972). Increasing numbers of nursing homes were established which served to relieve the pressure on the State mental hospitals for beds for the aged. Many innovations in treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill also appeared, such as: total push for

[1] The distributions of the total populations in each of the 11 types of institutions by sex and the corresponding rates per 100,000 population for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970 are given in Appendix table 1. Detailed age distributions by race and sex for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970, with corresponding rates per 100,000 population, are given in Appendix table 2.

the chronically hospitalized and intensive treatment of the acutely ill (Galioni, Adams, and Tallman 1953); psychosurgery (National Institute of Mental Health 1951, 1952, 1954); group psychotherapy, the open hospital and various programs for counteracting the dehumanizing effect of long-term institutionalization in the impersonal environment of the large mental hospitals (Milbank Memorial Fund 1958). There were also exposés of the shameful state of affairs in many of the large State institutions (Deutsch 1948). All of these happenings did much to develop an attitude among professionals, lawmakers and the laity which seemed to demand that society change its way of providing care for its mentally ill citizens.

A major event that was destined to bring about still further changes in programs for the care of the mentally ill and the locus where such care would be provided was the introduction of the tranquilizers in the early 1950s (Cole and Gerard 1959; Efron et al. 1968; Klein and Davis 1969; Swazey 1974; Gallant and Simpson 1976). The increasingly widespread use of psychoactive drugs since 1955, in inpatient and outpatient care of the mentally ill and, indeed, in all aspects of medical practice, provided much of the impetus for accelerating the pace of development of improved methods for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders and in the development of community mental health programs for the prevention and control of these disorders (American Public Health Association 1962; Felix 1967; Mechanic 1969; Lieberman 1975).

Another event of importance was the passage of the Mental Health Study Act by Congress in 1955, which established the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Mental Health for the purpose of analyzing and evaluating needs and resources of the mentally ill in the United States as a basis for making recommendations for a National mental health program (PL 84-182, 1955). Consideration of the final report and recommendations of the Commission (Joint Commission 1961) by top level groups within Federal and State governments and by various professional and lay groups led to a series of events which culminated in the message of the late President Kennedy to Congress on Mental Illness and Retardation in February 1963 (President of the United States 1963). This message proposed an intensified national program for mental health with the following major facets: comprehensive community mental health centers, improved care in State mental institutions, expanded research effort, and increased support for training manpower for research and service. This led to the next major event, the passage by Congress, in October 1963, of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act (PL 88-164, 1963). This law and similar ones enacted by various States (Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Administration 1976) stimulated the development of programs that accelerated the shift in the primary locus of care of the mentally ill from State hospitals to facilities located in the community. In effect, these programs have discouraged the use of State hospitals for the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders by encouraging the creation and use of community mental health centers and other community-based services for these purposes (Hersch 1972; Arnhoff 1975; Greenblatt and Glazier 1975; Becker and Schulberg 1976). These programs have also discouraged the use of mental hospitals for aged patients with chronic brain syndromes associated with cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile brain disease by encouraging the use of nursing homes and other facilities for such patients (Kramer, Taube, and Starr 1968; Redick 1971; Kramer, Taube, and Redick 1973; National Center for Health Statistics 1974).

The trends that have occurred in the use of mental hospitals and other types of mental health facilities over the past 30 years have important implications for administrators of mental health programs. Similarly, trends in the use of the other components of the institutional population have important implications for administrators of programs dealing with various social problems that require the use of specific types of institutions. Indeed, it has become increasingly important for administrators of mental health programs to become knowledgeable about these trends—particularly those taking place in the population of the homes for the aged and dependent, correctional institutions, and training schools for juvenile delinquents—because of the requirements of the recently enacted community mental health centers legislation (PL 94-63, 1975). The Public Law requires

a center to include among its essential services[2] programs of specialized services for the mental health of children and the elderly; consultation and education services to courts and State and local law enforcement and correctional agencies; and assistance to courts and other public agencies in screening residents of the center's catchment area to determine their needs for mental health services and whether persons in need should be treated at the center or other type of facility. The trends that have occurred in the separate components of the institutional population should also be of interest to social and political scientists, epidemiologists, planners, evaluators, and others who are engaged in research on the mental disorders, aging, crime, delinquency, and other social problems that may result in institutionalization.

Accordingly, it is the purpose of this paper to do the following:

- Highlight changes that have taken place since the passage of the National Mental Health Act of 1946 (PL 79-487, 1946) in the numbers and characteristics of persons in mental hospitals, in the locus of delivery of mental health services, and in the volume of services provided in different types of psychiatric facilities;
- Describe changes that have taken place between 1950-70 in the number of persons classified in the Decennial Census as inmates of the different types of institutions and discuss factors responsible for these changes;
- Illustrate the effect of expected changes in the size and composition of the total population of the United States between 1970 and 1985 on the size and composition of populations in selected types of institutions;
- Discuss the implications of the results of these projections for the planning of legislation, research, services, facilities, and person-power that will be required to cope with major health and social problems that will continue to beset our Nation.

[2] The following is the complete list of comprehensive mental health services a federally funded community mental health center is required to provide (PL 94-63, 1975): Inpatient, outpatient, day care, and other partial hospitalization, and emergency services, specialized services for the mental health of children and of the elderly; consultation and education services; assistance to courts and other public agencies in screening residents of the catchment area to determine if they should be referred to a State mental health facility for inpatient treatment; followup care to catchment area residents discharged from a mental health facility; transitional halfway house services for mentally ill catchment area residents discharged from a mental health facility; provision of programs for the prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse and for the rehabilitation of users of alcohol and drugs in catchment areas where such programs do not exist or existing ones are inadequate to meet the need.

2. SOURCES OF DATA

The data for this paper are derived from the following sources:

(1) *The National Reporting Program of the National Institute of Mental Health.* This program collects data on the patterns of use of the psychiatric facilities of the Nation and the characteristics of the patients who use these facilities. These include: the State, county, Veterans Administration, and private mental hospitals of the Nation; psychiatric services in general hospitals; outpatient psychiatric clinics; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; and community mental health centers.[3]

The continuous collection and analysis of systematic annual data on the patients under care of those facilities have made possible the construction of time series of various indexes which demonstrate changes in patterns of use of these facilities (Kramer 1975). These are discussed in section 3 of this paper.

(2) *The United States Census of Population on the characteristics of persons under the care and custody of each of the several types of institutions in the United States.* The basic data on the trends in the institutional population of the United States, discussed in section 4, are derived from the censuses of 1950, 1960, and 1970 that provide detailed data on the characteristics of the inmates of the types of institutions listed in section 1 (U.S. Bureau of Census 1953, 1963, 1973). For an account of the procedures used in these enumerations, the reader is referred to these census volumes.

In an attempt to make the data on the institutional population more useful, the Census Bureau

[3] A complete description of this program can be obtained from the Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health, Rockville, Md. 20857.

employed somewhat different definitions of institutions and inmates in each census. As a result, the trends reported in section 4 are only approximate. Nevertheless, the censuses of the institutional population provide the bases for comparative studies of trends in the institutional population, a relatively small but important segment of our population.

The reader should also bear in mind that the universe of mental institutions established by the Census Bureau and the one used by the NIMH in its National Reporting Program are not exactly comparable. The NIMH program deals primarily with mental health facilities. As indicated above, these include all mental hospitals and psychiatric inpatient services of general hospitals and psychiatric inpatient services of general hospitals operated by State and county governments, the Veterans Administration, and various nongovernmental agencies. This is essentially the same universe of facilities that was included by the Census Bureau in its enumeration. However, minor differences existed in the number of facilities included in the Census of Population and number included in the NIMH Reporting Program. Other discrepancies occur because the dates of the Decennial Census enumerations are not the same as the dates for which the NIMH obtains patient counts from mental hospitals and because the Census Bureau used sampling procedures to estimate some of the demographic characteristics of inmates of institutions. Consequently, the counts of patients in mental institutions as determined by the NIMH in its reporting programs differ somewhat from the counts published by the Census Bureau.

The description of the universe of mental health facilities used by the NIMH is given in appendix 1.1. The description of the universe of institutions used by the Census Bureau is given in appendix 1.2.

3. CHANGES IN LOCUS OF DELIVERY OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Figure 1 and Appendix table 3 demonstrate the changes in volume of services provided by different types of psychiatric facilities in the United States since 1955, the year in which the first decrease occurred in the State mental hospital population of the Nation after more than 100 years of continuous increase. In 1955 the inpatient services of these hospitals accounted for 818,832 patient care episodes,[4] or 505 per 100,000 population. This number was about half of the total episodes (both inpatient and outpatient) provided by all the psychiatric facilities operating in the United States at the time (figure 1). By 1973, the number of inpatient care episodes provided by the State mental hospital decreased to 651,857, a rate of 313 per 100,000. This number was 12 percent of the total episodes provided by all facilities then operating. In 1973, 10 years after the passage of the original Community Mental Health Centers Act (PL 88-164, 1963), the total episodes provided by the operating federally funded centers (1,174,498) were almost twice the inpatient episodes (651,857) provided by State mental hospitals.

Figure 2 and Appendix table 4 show the changes between 1966 and 1971 in the annual rates of patient care episodes specific for age and type of facility. During this interval, the total patient care episodes provided by all of these facilities increased from 2.8 million to 4.0 million and the corresponding rates increased from 1,433 to 1,968 per 100,000 population. The increase in rates in the age group 25-44 years was striking—from 2,096 per 100,000 in 1966 to 2,965 per 100,000 in 1971. There was also considerable increase in services provided to children under 18 years of age (from 696 to 1,091 episodes per 100,000). On the other side of the age spectrum, there was a decrease in services provided to persons 65 years and over—from 1,672 to 1,310 episodes per 100,000.

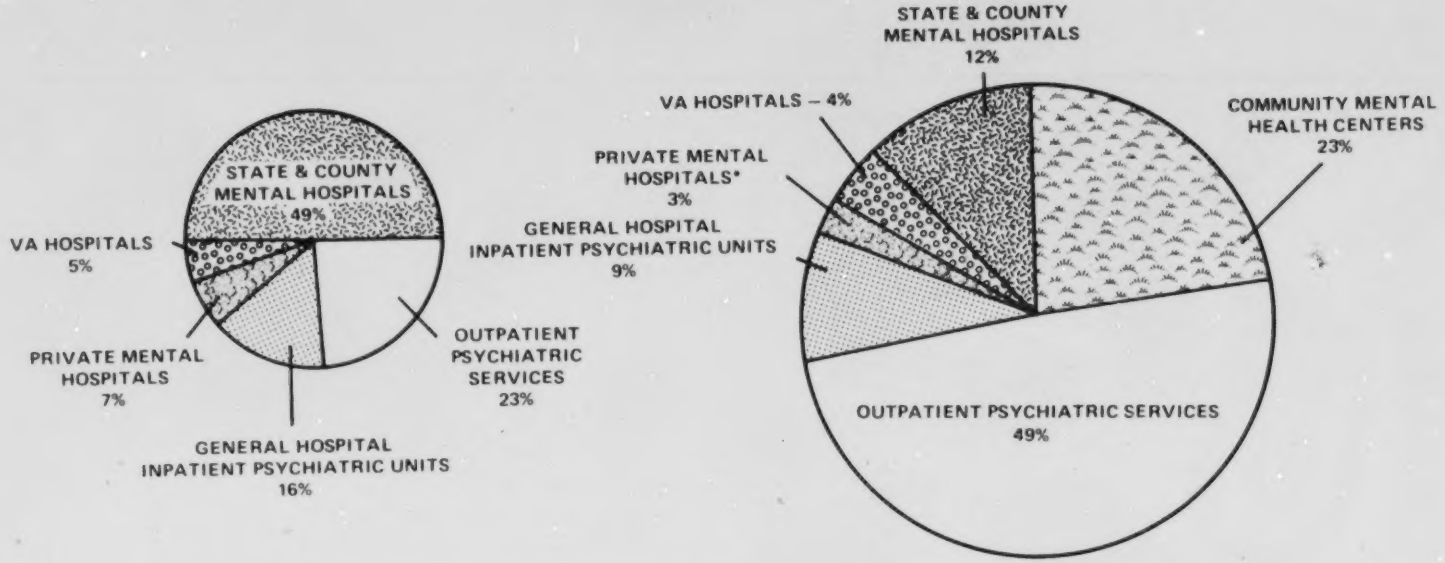
Figure 3 and Appendix table 5 demonstrate the changes in the total resident patients[5] of the State hospitals. The number of residents at the end of 1974 (215,573) was 39 percent of the number at the end of 1955 (558,922), the year in which the mental

[4] Patient care episodes are defined as the sum of the number of patients under care of a specific type of facility as of the beginning of the year and all the admission actions to these facilities during the following 12 months.

[5] Resident patients are defined as the number of patients resident in the mental hospitals as of the end of the year. The resident patient rate for a mental hospital system is defined as the number of patients resident in these hospitals per 100,000 population of the catchment area which the hospitals in the system serve. The rates may be made specific for age, sex, and other sociodemographic variables.

Figure 1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT CARE EPISODES IN MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF FACILITY: UNITED STATES, 1955 AND 1973**


STATE & COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS 49%
VA HOSPITALS 5%
PRIVATE MENTAL HOSPITALS 7%
GENERAL HOSPITAL INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC UNITS 16%
OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 23%
1955 (1.7 MILLION EPISODES)
STATE & COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS 12%
VA HOSPITALS – 4%
PRIVATE MENTAL HOSPITALS* 3%
GENERAL HOSPITAL INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC UNITS 9%
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS 23%
OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 49%
1973 (5.2 MILLION EPISODES)

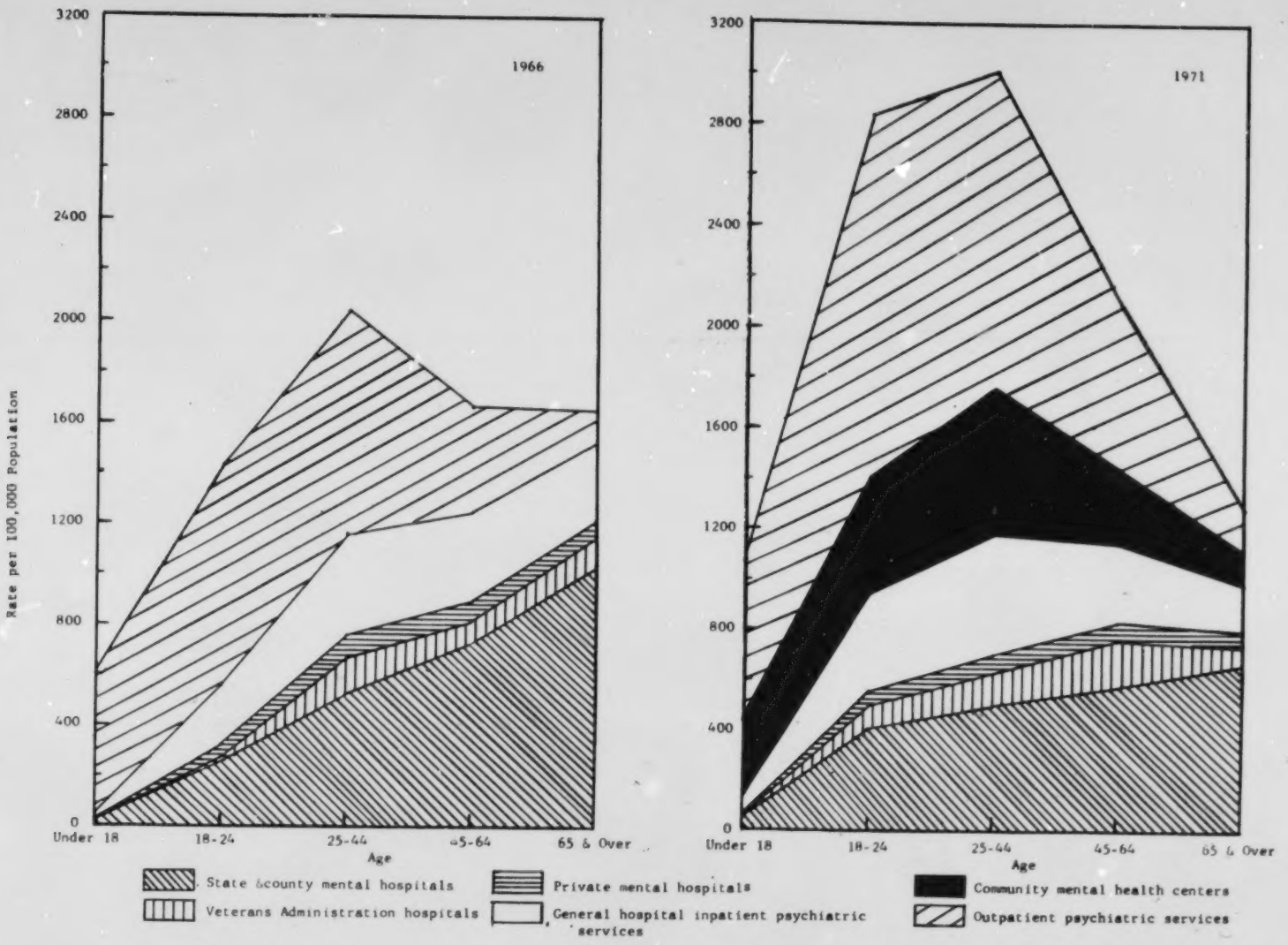
*INCLUDES RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

**SEE FOOTNOTES OF TABLE 1 FOR EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES

SOURCE: DIVISION OF BIOMETRY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Figure 2

NUMBER OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES BY TYPE OF FACILITY, BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1966 AND 1971



hospital population was at its highest level. Figure 4 and Appendix table 6 show the changes in the age specific resident patient rates—sharp decreases in all groups but two: the age group 15–24 years in which the rates had been showing relatively little change but are now tending to decrease and the age group under 15 years in which the rates have more than doubled.

Figure 5 and Appendix table 7 show the extraordinary change that has taken place in the role of mental hospitals (State and county, Veterans Administration, and private) in providing services to the aged mentally ill. The nursing home has steadily replaced these facilities as the primary locus for the care of these persons. In 1963, 48 percent of persons 65 years and over with a mental disorder—resident in either a mental hospital or nursing home—were in mental hospitals and 52 percent in nursing homes. By 1969 the corresponding proportions were 25 percent and 75 percent, respectively. More will be said about the increase in number of patients in homes for the aged and dependent in section 5.

Figure 6 and Appendix table 8 compare the age specific first admission rates to State and county mental hospitals for the years 1946, 1955, and 1972.[6] The rates in the age groups under 45 years of age have tended to decrease since about 1969. Nevertheless, it is striking that the rates in each of the age groups under 45 years for the year 1972 were higher than in 1946 and 1955. After 45 years of age, the 1972 rates decreased so sharply that the rate for persons 65 years and over in 1972 (69.2 per 100,000) was 71 percent lower than in 1946 (240.3 per 100,000). Translating these rates into the probability of a person born in a given year being admitted to a mental hospital at some time during his lifetime, the probability when based on the 1972 rates and the 1970 lifetable for the United States is 5.05 percent and 6.27 percent when based on the 1946 rates and the 1970 lifetable. Although there has been a large decrease in the rates for the age group 65 years and over, this has been compensated for by higher rates in all of the other age groups.

Figure 7 and Appendix table 9 show the changes in diagnostic composition of first admissions to State and county mental hospitals between the years 1946 and 1972. Decreases have occurred in organic brain syndromes (excluding alcohol and drug abuse), from 44 percent to 10 percent; schizophrenia, from 19 percent to 14 percent; and other psychoses (essentially all affective disorders), from 14 percent to 3 percent. The increase in alcoholic admissions is very pronounced, 9 percent to 26 percent, as are the increases in psychoneuroses, 3 percent to 12 percent; personality disorders, 2 percent to 11 percent; and drug abuse, 1 percent to 7 percent.

Changes in the diagnostic composition of the resident patients are shown in Appendix table 10. The resident patient rates (per 100,000 population) for schizophrenia have decreased from 165 in 1955 to 59 in 1973 and for organic brain syndromes (excluding alcohol and drug) from 85 to 23. Nevertheless, schizophrenia still accounted for nearly the same percent of resident patients in 1973 (49 percent) as it did in 1955 (48 percent). Organic brain syndromes (excluding alcohol and drug) accounted for 19 percent of the residents in 1973, as compared to 25 percent in 1955. Despite their high admission rates, alcohol disorders account for a relatively small proportion of residents (6 percent in 1973 and 3 percent in 1955).

As a result of the shifts in locus of care described earlier, patients with different demographic and diagnostic characteristics are now distributed over a considerable range of psychiatric facilities. The details, shown in Appendix table 11 and figures 8-11 inclusive for 1971, demonstrate the distribution of patient care episodes by age, sex, diagnosis, and type of psychiatric facility.

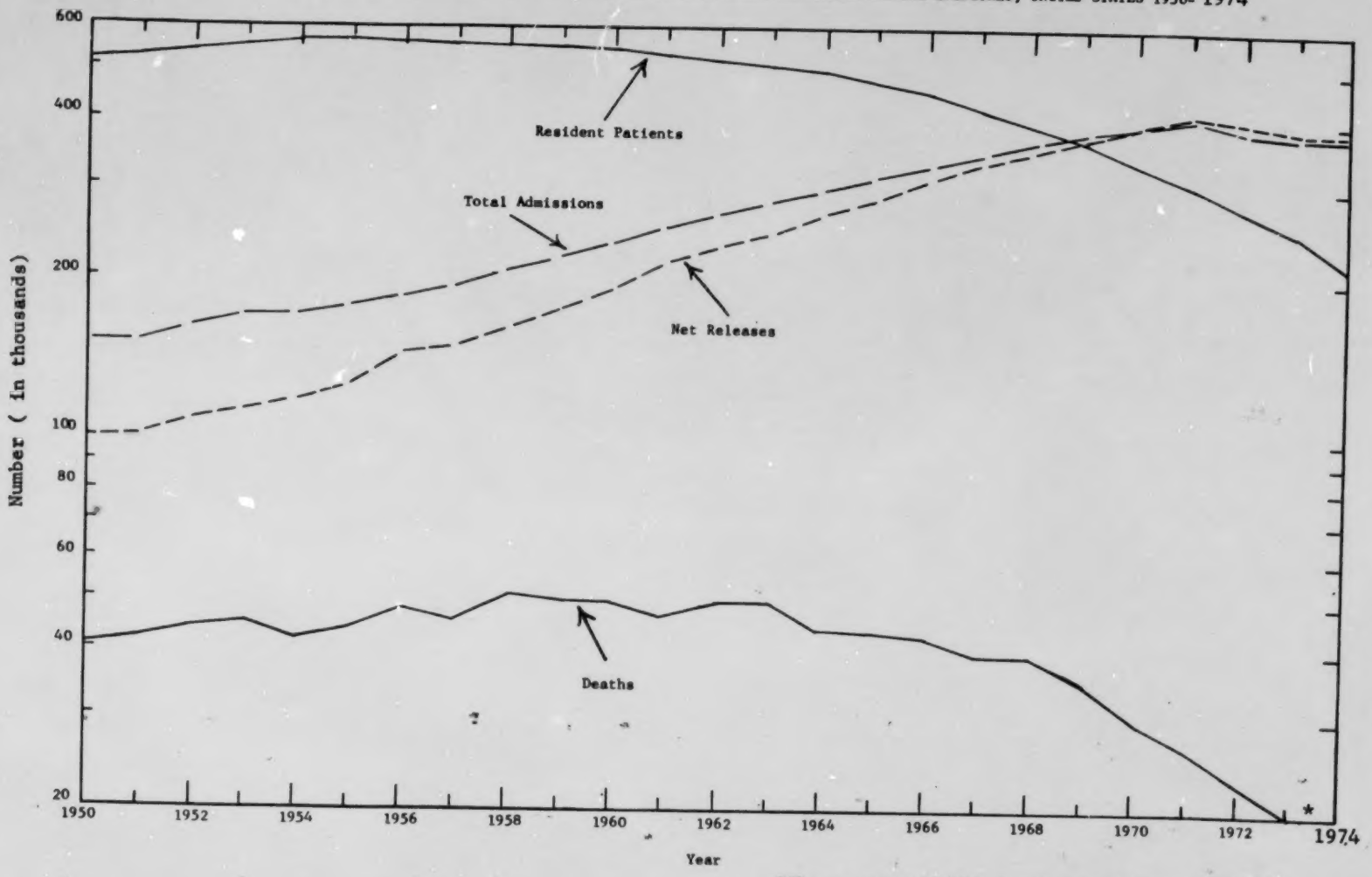
For all facilities combined, schizophrenia was the leading diagnostic category, accounting for 23 percent of all patient care episodes, followed by depressive disorders (15 percent), alcohol disorders (9 percent), organic brain syndromes (5 percent), mental retardation (3 percent), and drug disorders (3 percent). As may be seen in table 1, the diagnostic distributions varied markedly by sex. For example, among males, schizophrenia accounted for 22 percent of the episodes, alcohol disorders 14 percent, and depressive disorders 10 percent. Among females, the corresponding proportions were schizophrenia 23 percent, alcohol disorders 4 percent, and depressive disorders 21 percent.

The diagnostic distributions also varied markedly between inpatient and outpatient services (table 2 and Appendix table 11). Table 2 highlights these

[6] The first admission rate for a mental hospital system is defined as the annual number of first admission to the hospitals in the system per 100,000 population of the catchment area served by these hospitals. These rates may be made specific for age, sex, race, etc. (see Kramer 1969, pp. 20–28).

Figure 3

NUMBER OF RESIDENT PATIENTS, TOTAL ADMISSIONS, NET RELEASES, AND DEATHS, STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES 1950- 1974



*There were 19,899 deaths in 1973 and 16,597 deaths in 1974

Figure 4

RESIDENT PATIENT RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION , STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY AGE AND SEX, UNITED STATES, 1950 – 1971

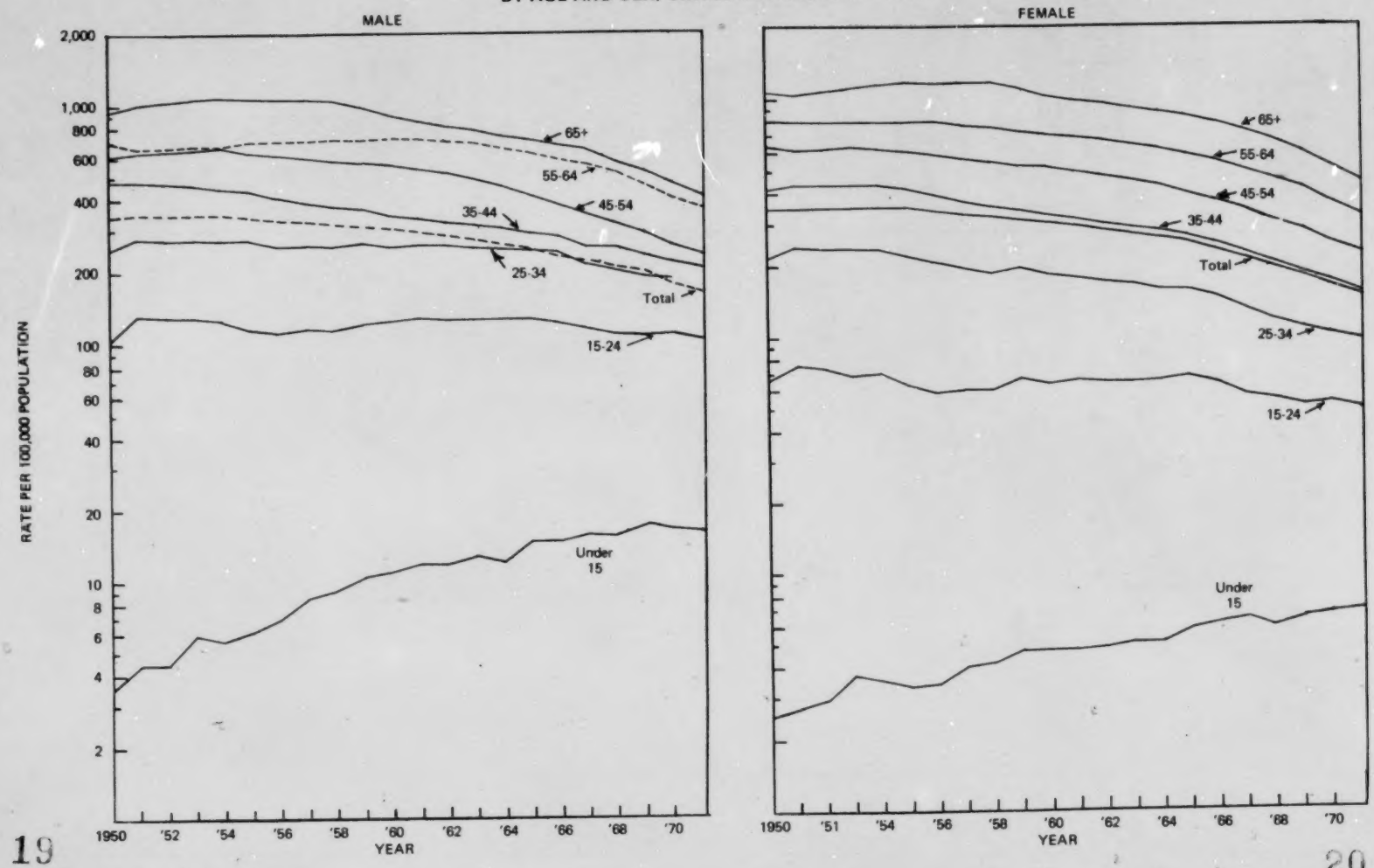


Figure 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS RESIDENT IN SELECTED LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONS BY AGE AND SEX, UNITED STATES: 1963 AND 1969

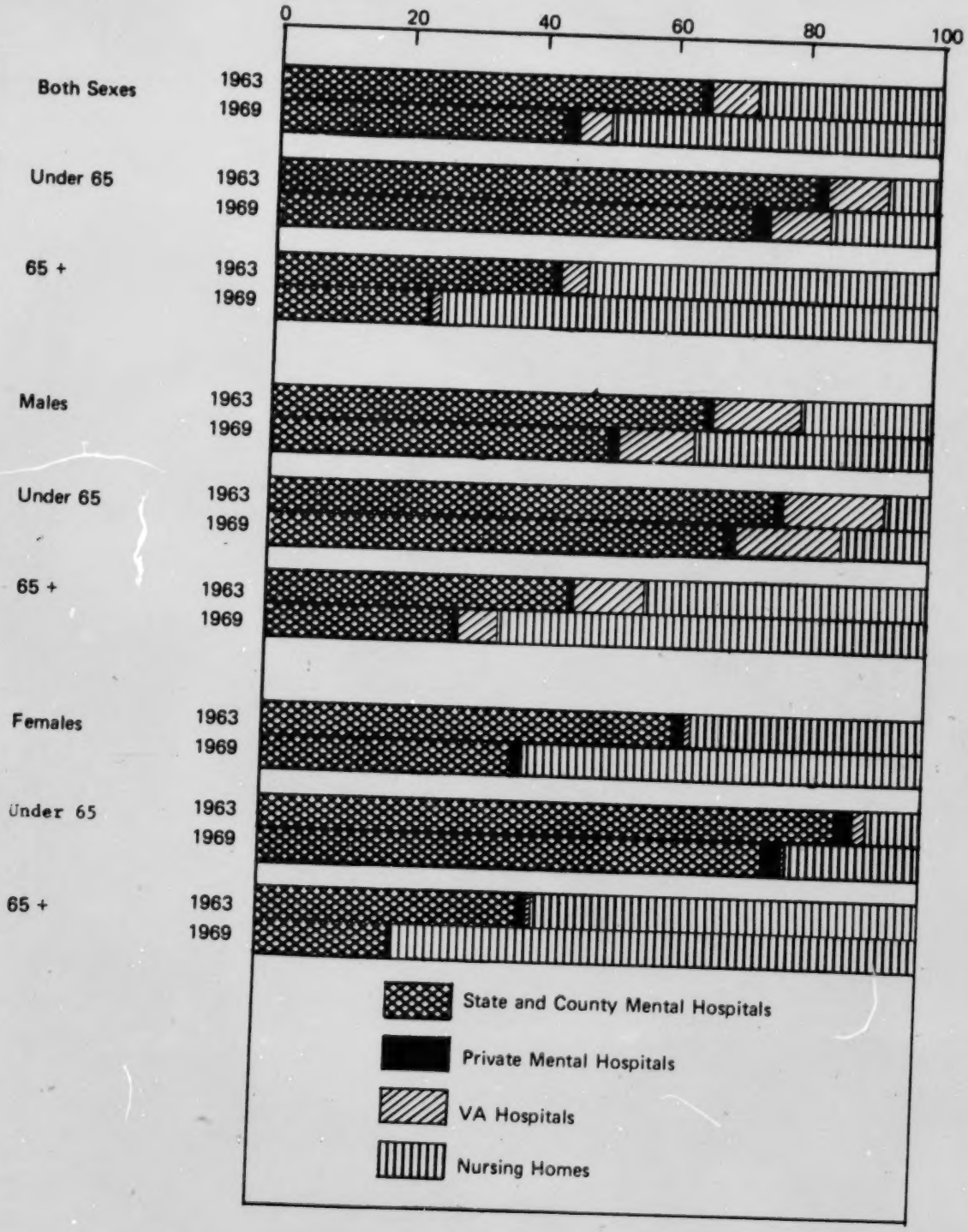


Figure 6

FIRST ADMISSION RATIOS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY AGE, STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES, 1946, 1955 AND 1972

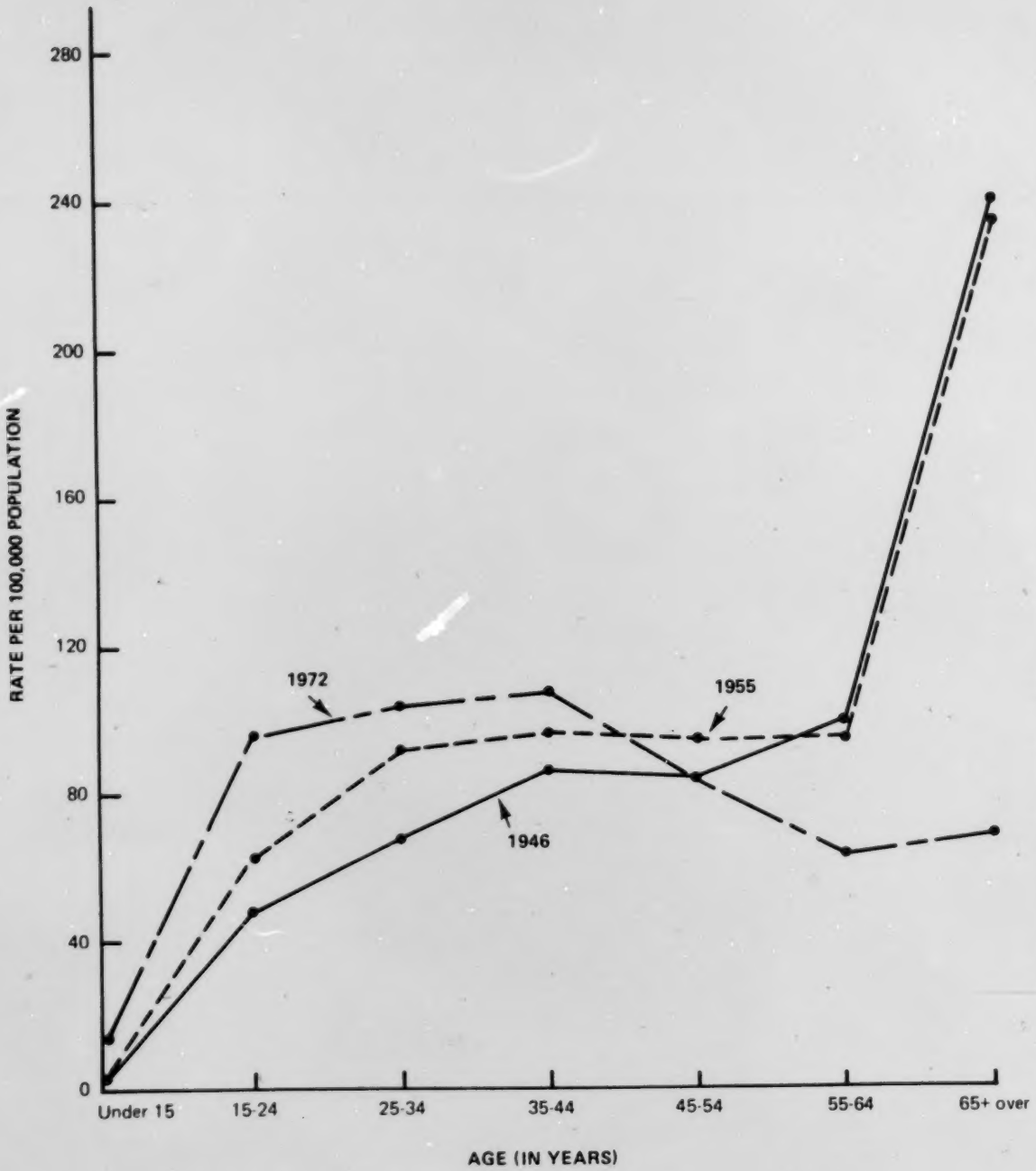


Figure 7

PERCENT FIRST ADMISSIONS WITH SPECIFIC DIAGNOSES OF ALL FIRST ADMISSIONS TO STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES, 1946 AND 1972

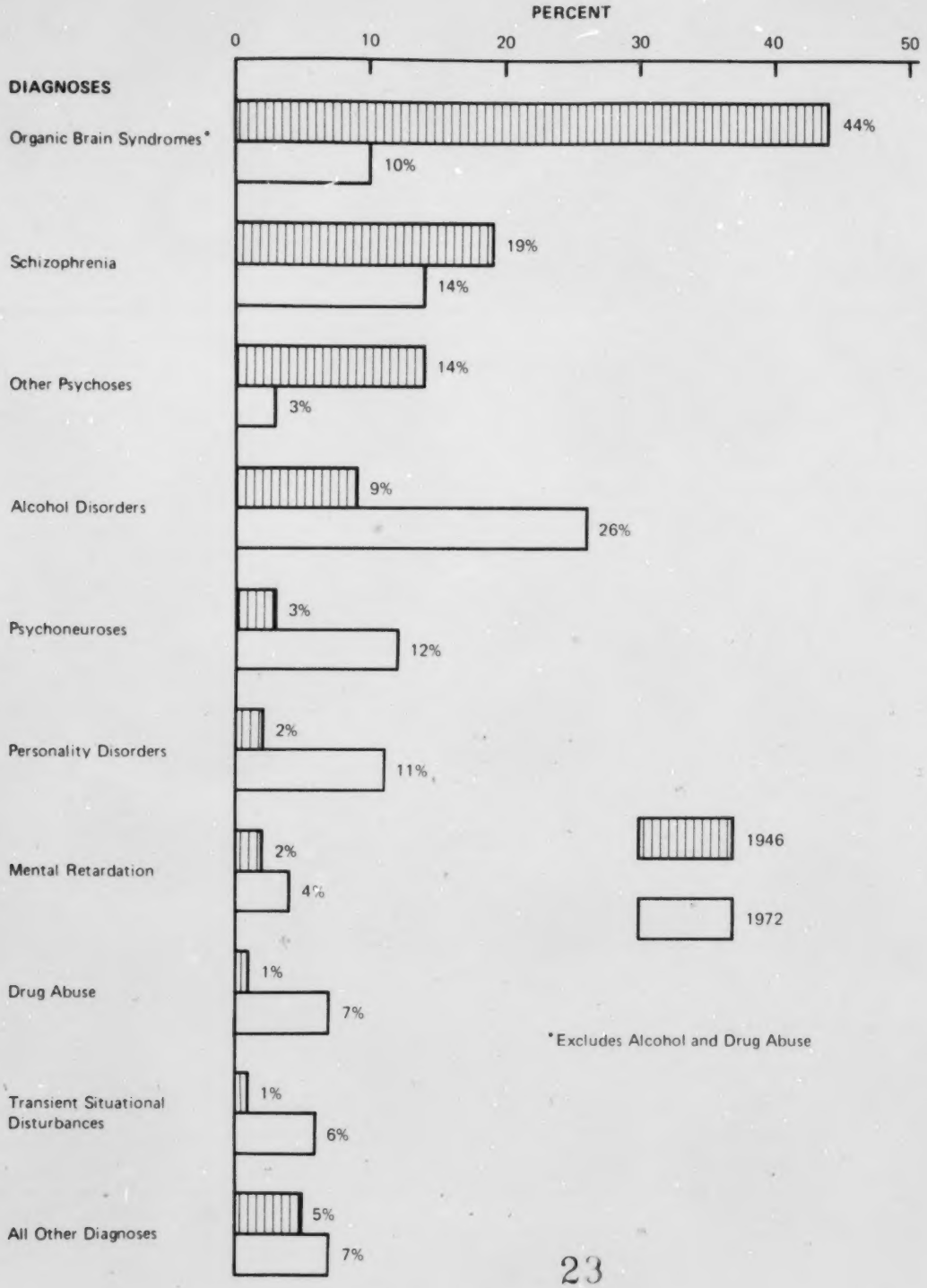


Figure 8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES BY AGE BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, UNITED STATES, 1971

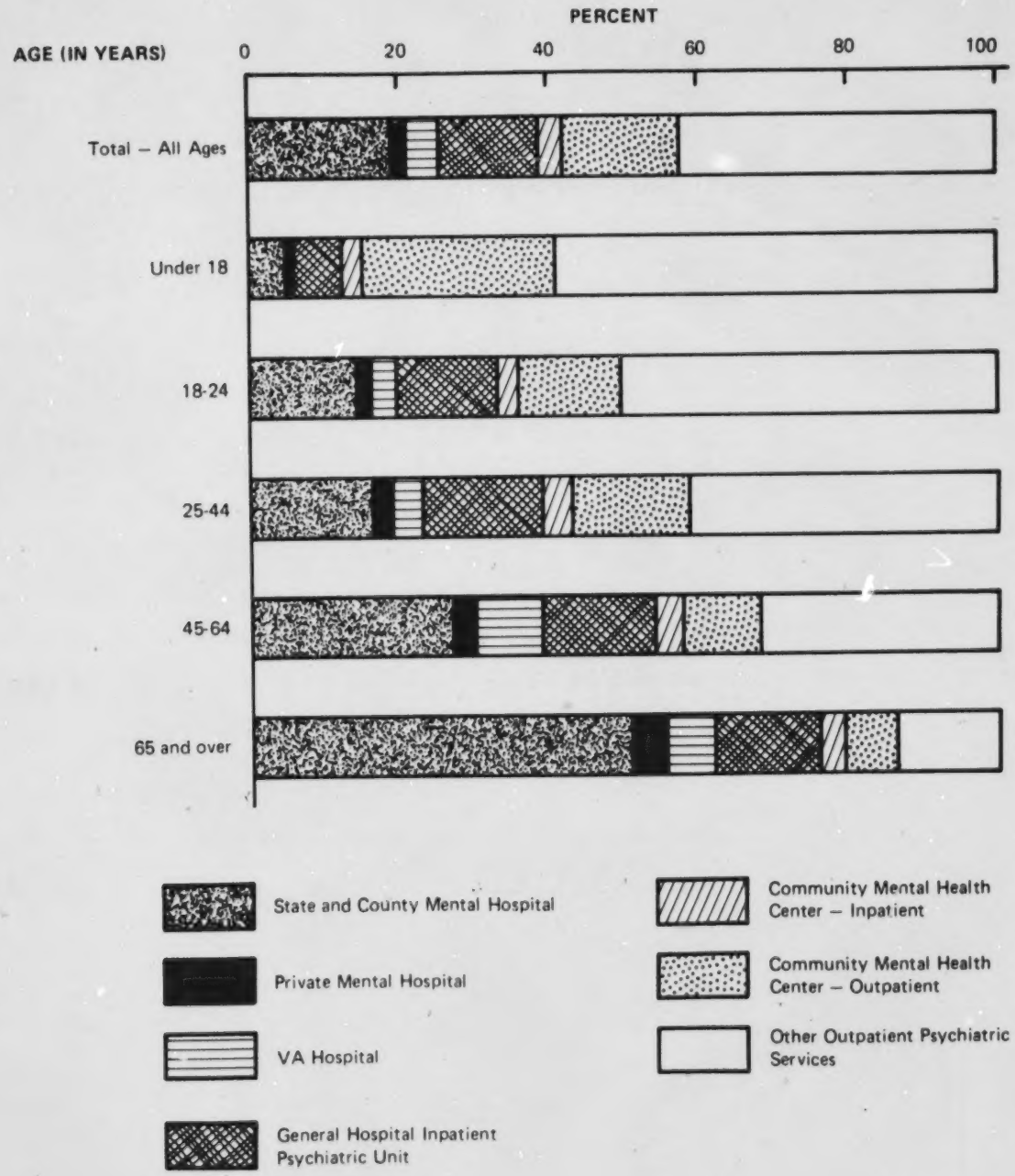


Figure 9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 197i

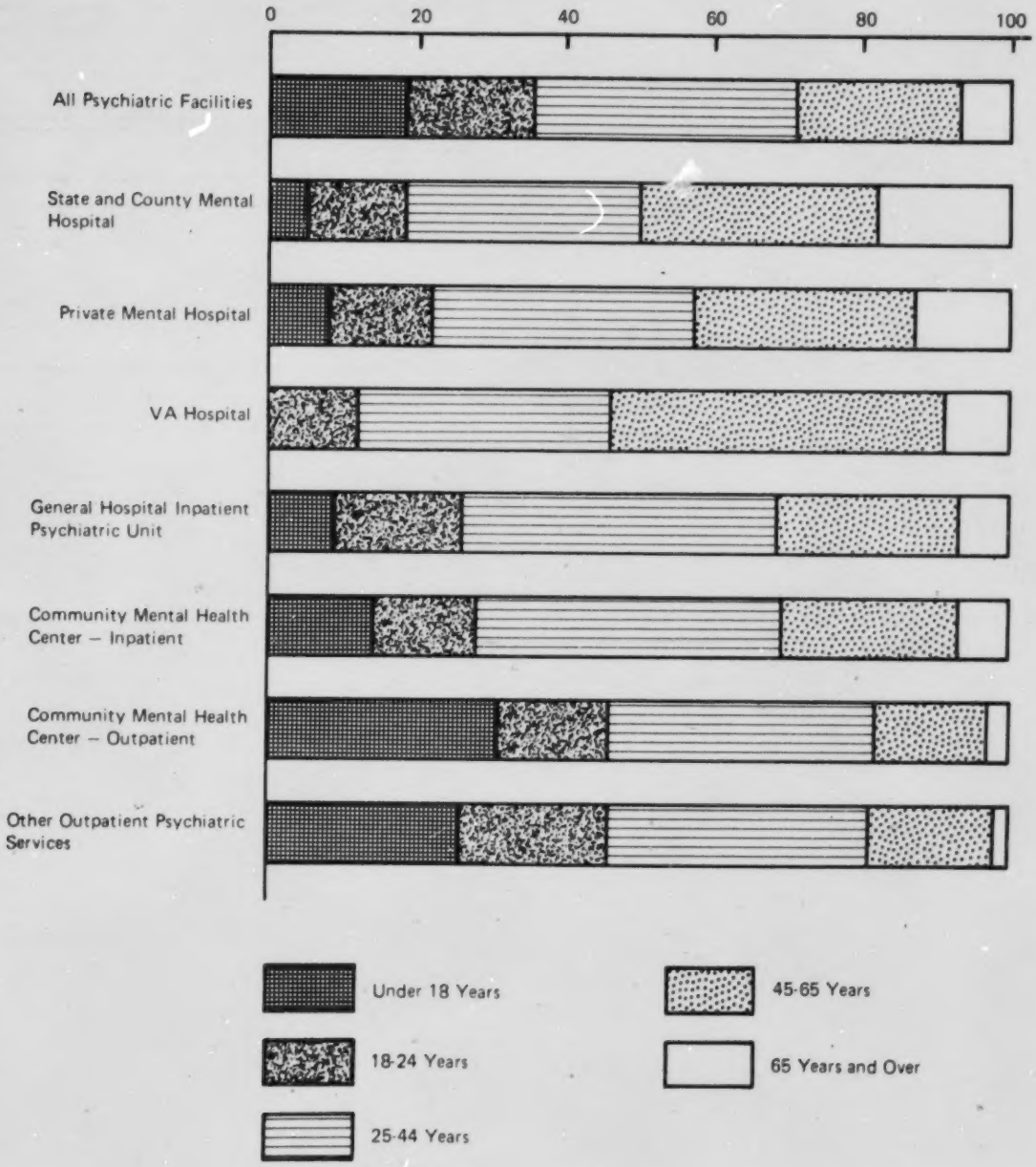


Figure 10

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY BY MENTAL DISORDERS, UNITED STATES, 1971

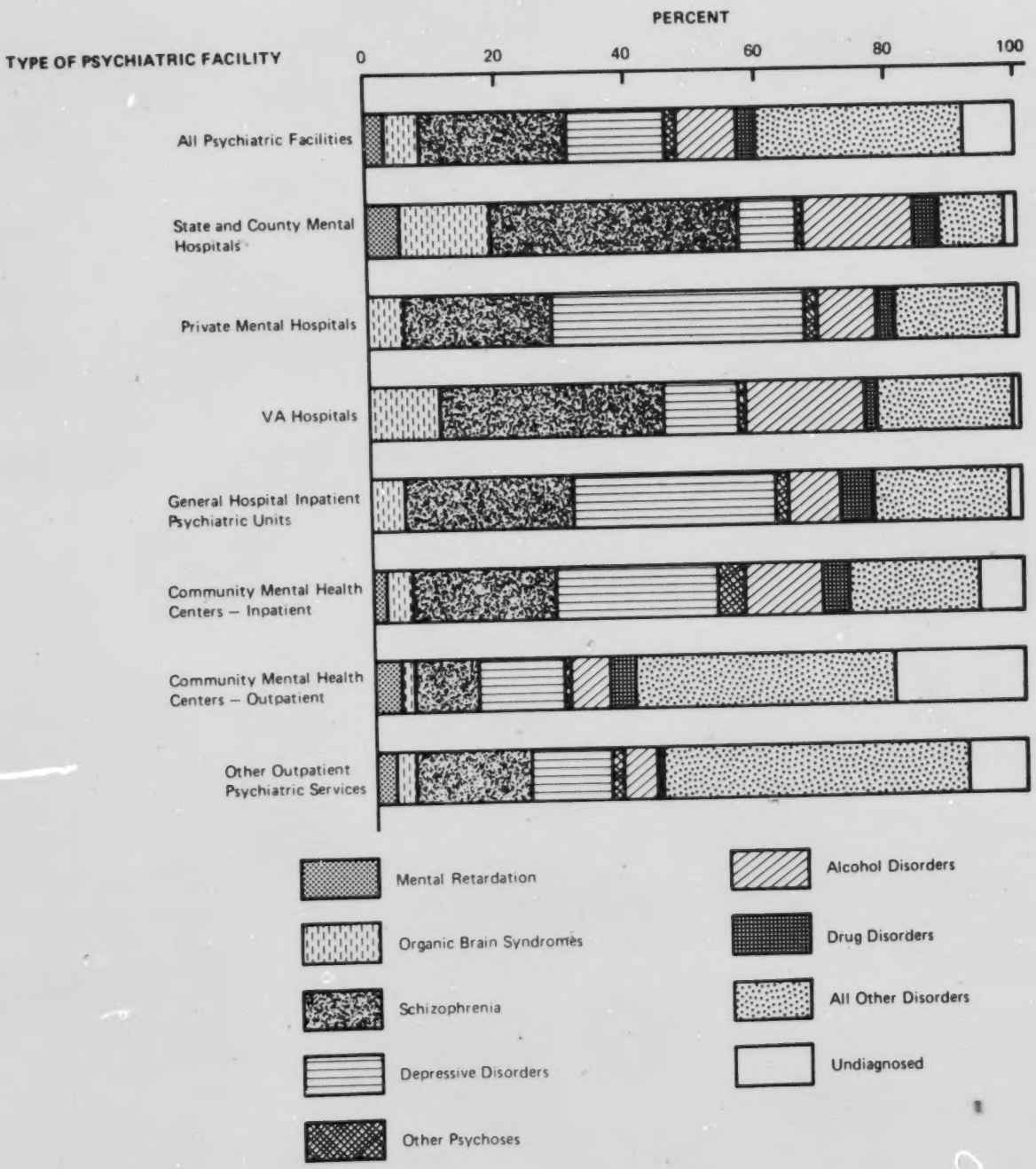
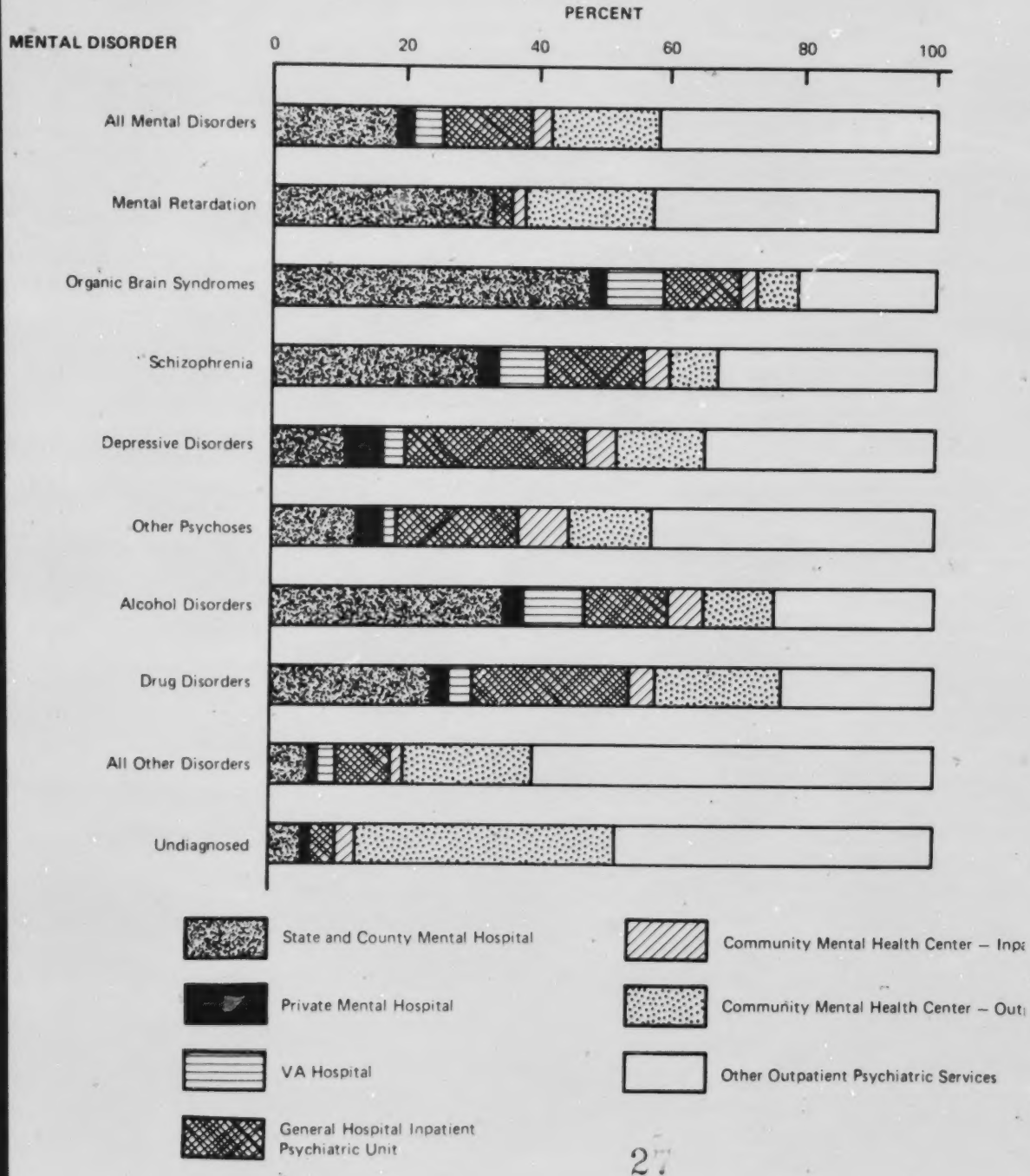


Figure 11

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES BY MENTAL DISORDER BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, UNITED STATES, 1971



differences. While there was little difference in the diagnostic distribution of patients under care of the outpatient services of community mental health centers and other types of outpatient psychiatric facilities (Appendix table 11), there were striking differences among patients under care of different types of inpatient facilities. For example, depressive disorders accounted for only 9 percent of total inpatient episodes (both sexes combined) in State and county hospitals, but for a considerably higher proportion of the inpatient episodes in private mental hospitals (38 percent) and inpatient services of community mental health centers (25 percent).

Schizophrenia accounted for 38 percent and alcohol disorders for 17 percent of the inpatient care episodes of State and county mental hospitals, whereas these two disorders accounted for only 26 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of the episodes in general hospital inpatient psychiatric units. Organic brain syndromes (exclusive of brain syndromes with alcohol and drugs) accounted for 14 percent of the inpatient episodes in State and county mental hospitals and 4 percent of those in the inpatient psychiatric units in general hospitals.

The above paragraphs dealt with percent distributions. However, there are equally interesting differences in the inpatient care episodes per 100,000 population specific by sex and type of facility (Appendix table 11). The inpatient care episode rate for State and county mental hospitals and V.A. psychiatric inpatient services (both mental hospital and general hospital psychiatric units) were considerably higher for males than females, whereas female rates were higher than those for males for all the other inpatient and outpatient services. The consistently higher rates for depressive disorders among females in each type of facility and the higher rates for alcoholic and drug disorders among males are differences that are particularly noteworthy.

Data of the type just reviewed have served, and will continue to serve, as a basis for assessing the impact of past and current policy on the development of services for the mentally ill and pinpointing problems that need further consideration and study, such as: (1) socioeconomic, attitudinal and geographical factors that account for differential patterns of use of specific types of facilities within and among various subgroups of our population; (2) the effectiveness and efficiency of services rendered; (3) methods of payment for services; (4) manpower needs; (5) gaps in services; and (6) relationships of psychiatric facilities to each other, as well as to other human service agencies.

4. CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF OTHER INSTITUTIONAL POPULATIONS

While decreases were occurring in the population of mental hospitals, changes were taking place in the population of other institutions which, collectively, constitute the institutional population of the Nation. As described in section 1, the types of institutions included are:

- Correctional institutions (prisons, reformatories, local jails and work houses)
- Mental institutions (mental hospitals and residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children)
- Tuberculosis hospitals
- Chronic disease hospitals
- Homes for aged and dependent (includes homes with and without nursing care)
- Homes and schools for the mentally handicapped
- Homes and schools for the physically handicapped
- Homes for dependent and neglected children
- Homes for unwed mothers
- Training schools for juvenile delinquents
- Detention homes

The series of charts and tables for this Section show the changes and, in some instances lack of change, that have taken place between 1950 and and 1970 in the proportion of the population in different types of institutions specific for age, race, and sex.[7]

[7] The actual census populations as enumerated in 1950, 1960, and 1970 have been used in the computation of these rates. The effect of underenumeration in the various age-sex-race groups is described in appendix 3. Adjustment of the rates presented in this paper for underenumeration of the population would reduce the differences by age-sex-race noted in this paper, but would not account for the major differences observed.

Table 1. Distribution of patient care episodes in all psychiatric facilities by sex: United States, 1971

Diagnosis	Both sexes	Males	Females
	Number of episodes		
All disorders.....	4,009,506	2,044,576	1,964,930
	Percent of total		
All disorders.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Schizophrenia.....	22.5	22.1	22.9
Depressive disorders....	15.4	9.8	21.1
Alcohol disorders.....	8.8	13.8	3.5
Organic brain syndromes.	5.4	5.8	5.0
mental retardation.....	3.1	3.7	2.4
Drug disorders.....	2.9	4.1	1.7
All other disorders[1/] ...	33.9	32.4	35.6
Undiagnosed.....	8.0	8.3	7.8

1/ This category of "all other disorders" includes paranoid states, neuroses (excluding depressive neurosis), personality disorders, sexual deviations, psychophysiologic disorders, transient situational disturbances, behavior disorders of childhood and adolescence, special symptoms not elsewhere classified, and social maladjustments without manifest psychiatric disorders.

Table 2. Distribution of patient care episodes in inpatient and outpatient psychiatric facilities by sex, United States, 1971

Diagnosis	Inpatient services		Outpatient services	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Number of episodes			
All disorders.....	933,316	759,436	1,111,260	1,205,494
	Percent distribution of episodes			
All disorders.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mental retardation.....	3.0	2.5	4.3	2.3
Organic brain syndromes.	9.1	9.6	3.0	2.1
Schizophrenia.....	31.7	31.7	14.0	17.3
Depressive disorders....	11.9	27.8	9.1	16.8
Other psychoses.....	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.0
Alcohol disorders.....	19.9	5.6	8.8	2.3
Drug disorders.....	5.1	2.7	3.2	1.1
All others[1/].....	15.0	16.2	45.0	44.6
Undiagnosed.....	3.0	1.9	12.7	11.5

1/ See note to preceding table 1.

CHANGES IN TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

Figure 12 and table 3 show the resident rates, i.e., the number of persons per 100,000 population in different types of institutions in 1950 and 1970.

Overall, there was a slight increase in the rate for all institutions combined (from 1,035 to 1,047 per 100,000). Sizeable decreases occurred in resident rates for two classes of institutions—a 47 percent decrease for mental institutions (from 405 to 214 per 100,000) and an 84 percent decrease in hospitals for the tuberculous (from 50 to 8 per 100,000). There was an 8 percent decrease in the rate for correctional institutions (from 175 to 161 per 100,000). A 38 percent increase occurred in the resident rate of training schools for juvenile delinquents (from 24 to 33 per 100,000), and an 11 percent increase in homes and schools for the mentally handicapped (from 89 to 99 per 100,000). A 133 percent increase occurred in the population of homes for the aged and dependent (from 196 to 456 per 100,000). The rate for all other institutions combined decreased from 96 to 75 per 100,000.[8]

The trends in the composition of the institutional population varied markedly by race and sex. This is shown in figure 13, which demonstrates the changes that occurred in the percent of the total population of each race-sex group in institutions by type of institution.[9] These trends are discussed in detail in the following sections.

CHANGES SPECIFIC FOR AGE, SEX AND COLOR

Persons Under 20 Years of Age—Figure 14 and table 4 show the changes between 1950 and 1970 in rates for persons under 20 years by sex and color. Striking changes occurred in the rates of white and nonwhite persons in this age group for all institutions combined. Among white males, the total rate decreased by 21 percent (from 545 to 432 per 100,000), and among white females by 39 percent (from 390 to 239 per 100,000). Among nonwhite males, the total rates increased by 56 percent (from 641 to 1,003 per 100,000), and among nonwhite females the rates increased by 14 percent (from 301 to 342 per 100,000). The differences in level of rates between the races are considerable. Thus, the 1970 rate for nonwhite males under 20 years (1,003 per 100,000) was 2.3 times the rate for white males (432 per 100,000), and the rate for nonwhite females (342 per 100,000) was 1.4 times the rate for white females (239 per 100,000). The 1970 rates for nonwhite males under 20 years in correctional institutions (285 per 100,000) and training schools for juvenile delinquents (333 per 100,000) are 5 and 4 times higher than the corresponding rates for white males (52 and 81 per 100,000, respectively).

Persons 20 Years of Age and Over—Figure 15 and table 4 show the changes that occurred between 1950 and 1970 in rates for different institutions in persons 20 years and over, by sex and color.

All institutions: Between 1950 and 1970, the total institutionalization rate for white males 20 years old and over decreased by 9 percent (from 1,501 to 1,363 per 100,000), and that for nonwhite males increased by 5 percent (from 2,929 to 3,078 per 100,000). The rates for white females increased by 37 percent (from 1,034 to 1,419 per 100,000), and those for nonwhite females decreased by 6 percent (950 to 897 per 100,000). The relative differences between the rates for white and nonwhite persons 20 years and over in 1970 were considerable: the rate for nonwhite males was 2.3 times that for white males, while the rate for the white females was 1.6 times that of nonwhite females.

Mental institutions: Between 1950 and 1970, the rates declined for each of the sex-color groups. However, the relative decrease was greater for white males (46 percent) and white females (53 percent) than for nonwhite males and females (25 percent and 42 percent, respectively). As of 1970, the rate for nonwhite males (621 per 100,000) was 1.8 times that for white males (342 per 100,000), and for nonwhite females (355 per 100,000), 1.4 times that for white females (254 per 100,000).

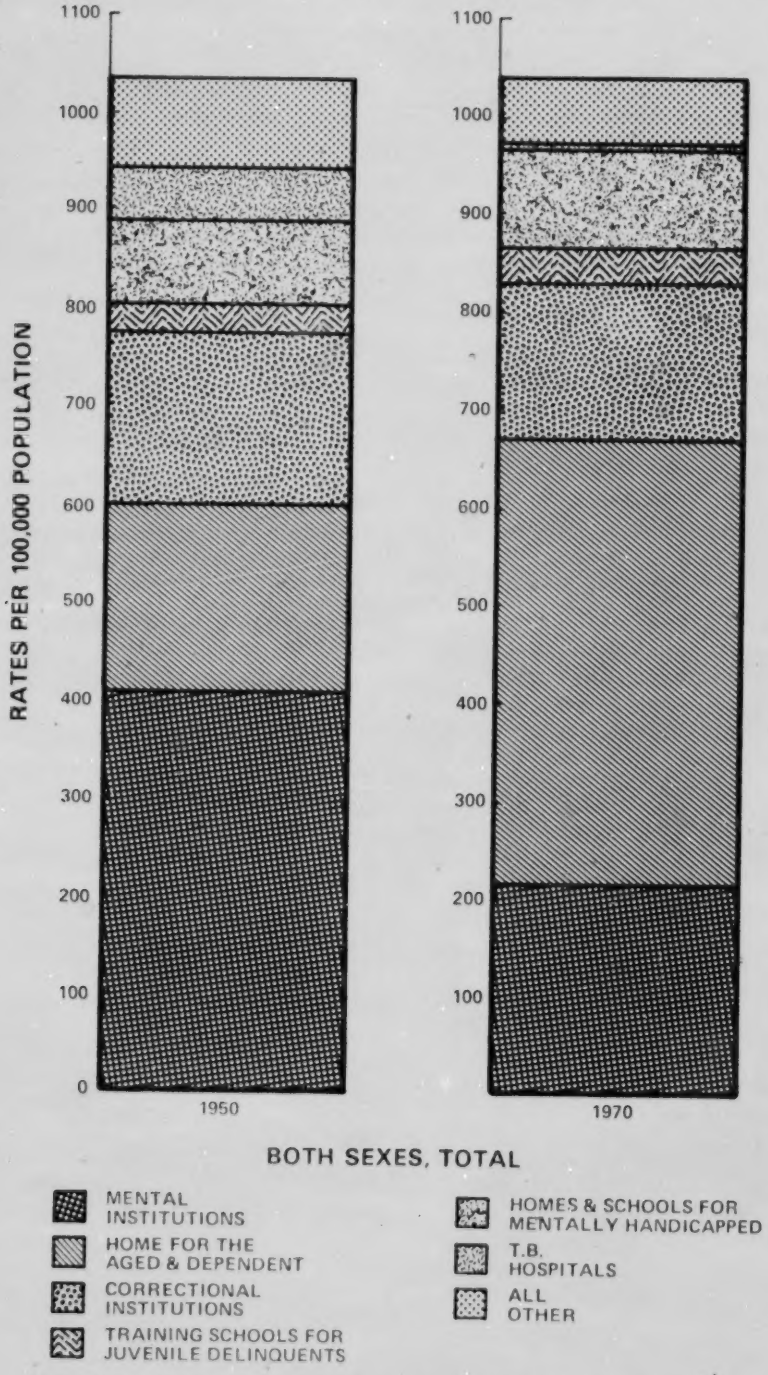
Homes for the aged and dependent: The 1970 rates for each color-sex group were considerably higher than those in 1950. The 1970 rates for white and nonwhite females were, respectively, 3.26 and 4.43 times their corresponding rates in 1950. The rate for white males was 1.7 times and for nonwhite males 2.23 times their corresponding rates for 1950. As of 1970, the rate for white males (525 per 100,000) was 1.56 times that for nonwhite

[8] The institutions included in the "all other" category are: detention homes, homes for unwed mothers, homes for neglected and dependent children, chronic disease hospitals, and homes and schools for the physically handicapped. The reader who is interested in the trends of specific institutions in this group is referred to Appendix table 2, where age-sex-race specific rates for each type of institution are given.

[9] The detailed data by sex and color on which figure 13 is based are given in Appendix table 2.

Figure 12

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BOTH SEXES, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 & 1970

Table 3. Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions by type of institution: United States, 1950, 1960, 1970 [1/] [2/]

Type of institution	Total		
	1950	1960	1970
	Number of persons		
Total all institutions	1,566,846	1,886,967	2,126,719
Correctional institutions	264,557	346,015	328,020
Mental hospitals & residential treatment centers	613,628	630,046	433,890
Tuberculosis hospitals	76,291	65,009	16,912
Chronic disease hospitals (excl. TB & mental)	20,084	42,476	67,120
Homes for the aged and dependent	296,783	469,717	927,514
Homes & schools for the mentally handicapped	134,189	174,727	201,992
Homes & schools for the physically handicapped	20,999	24,291	22,739
Homes for dependent & neglected children	96,300	73,306	47,594
Homes for unwed mothers	3,135	3,497	4,209
Training schools for juvenile delinquents	36,986	45,695	66,457
Detention homes	3,894	10,821	10,272
Diagnostic & reception centers	(N.A.) [3/]	1,367	(N.A.) [3/]
	Percent		
Total all institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0
Correctional institutions	16.9	18.3	15.4
Mental hospitals & residential treatment centers	39.2	33.4	20.4
Tuberculosis hospitals	4.9	3.4	0.8
Chronic disease hospitals (excl. TB & mental)	1.3	2.3	3.2
Homes for the aged and dependent	18.9	24.8	43.6
Homes & schools for the mentally handicapped	8.6	9.3	9.5
Homes & schools for the physically handicapped	1.3	1.3	1.1
Homes for dependent & neglected children	6.1	3.9	2.2
Homes for unwed mothers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Training schools for juvenile delinquents	2.4	2.4	3.1
Detention homes	0.2	0.6	0.5
Diagnostic & reception centers	(N.A.) [3/]	0.1	(N.A.) [3/]
	Number per 100,000 Population		
Total all institutions	1,035.4	1,052.3	1,046.6
Correctional institutions	174.8	193.0	161.4
Mental hospitals & residential treatment centers	405.5	351.3	213.5
Tuberculosis hospitals	50.4	36.3	8.3
Chronic disease hospitals (excl. TB & mental)	13.3	23.7	33.0
Homes for the aged & dependent	196.1	261.9	456.4
Homes & schools for the mentally handicapped	88.7	97.4	99.4
Homes & schools for the physically handicapped	13.9	13.5	11.2
Homes for dependent & neglected children	63.6	40.9	23.4
Homes for unwed mothers	2.1	2.0	2.1
Training schools for juvenile delinquints	24.4	25.5	32.7
Detention homes	2.6	6.0	5.1
Diagnostic & reception centers	(N.A.) [3/]	0.8	(N.A.) [3/]

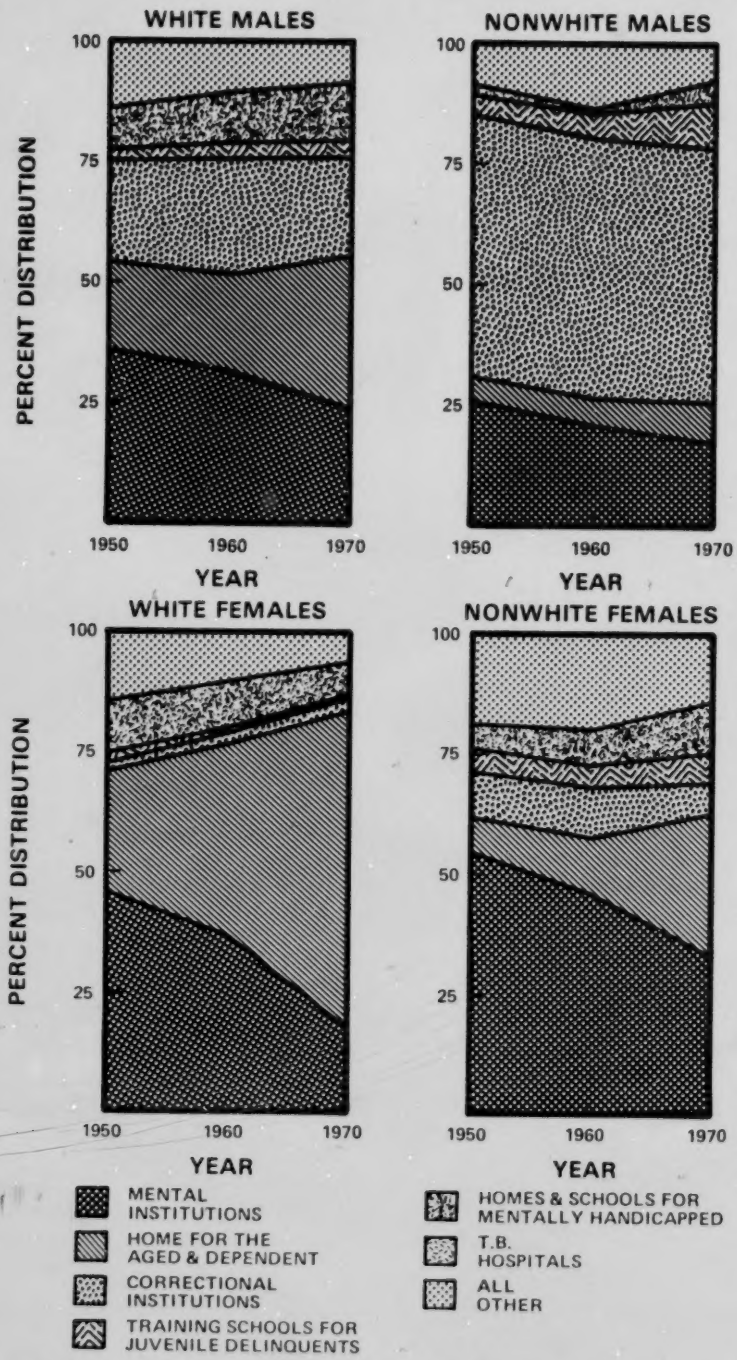
1/ As of date of decennial census of 1950, 1960, and 1970.

2/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1953, 1963, 1973.

3/ N.A. = Not Available

Figure 13

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY SEX AND COLOR, UNITED STATES, 1950, 1960, AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950, 1960 & 1970

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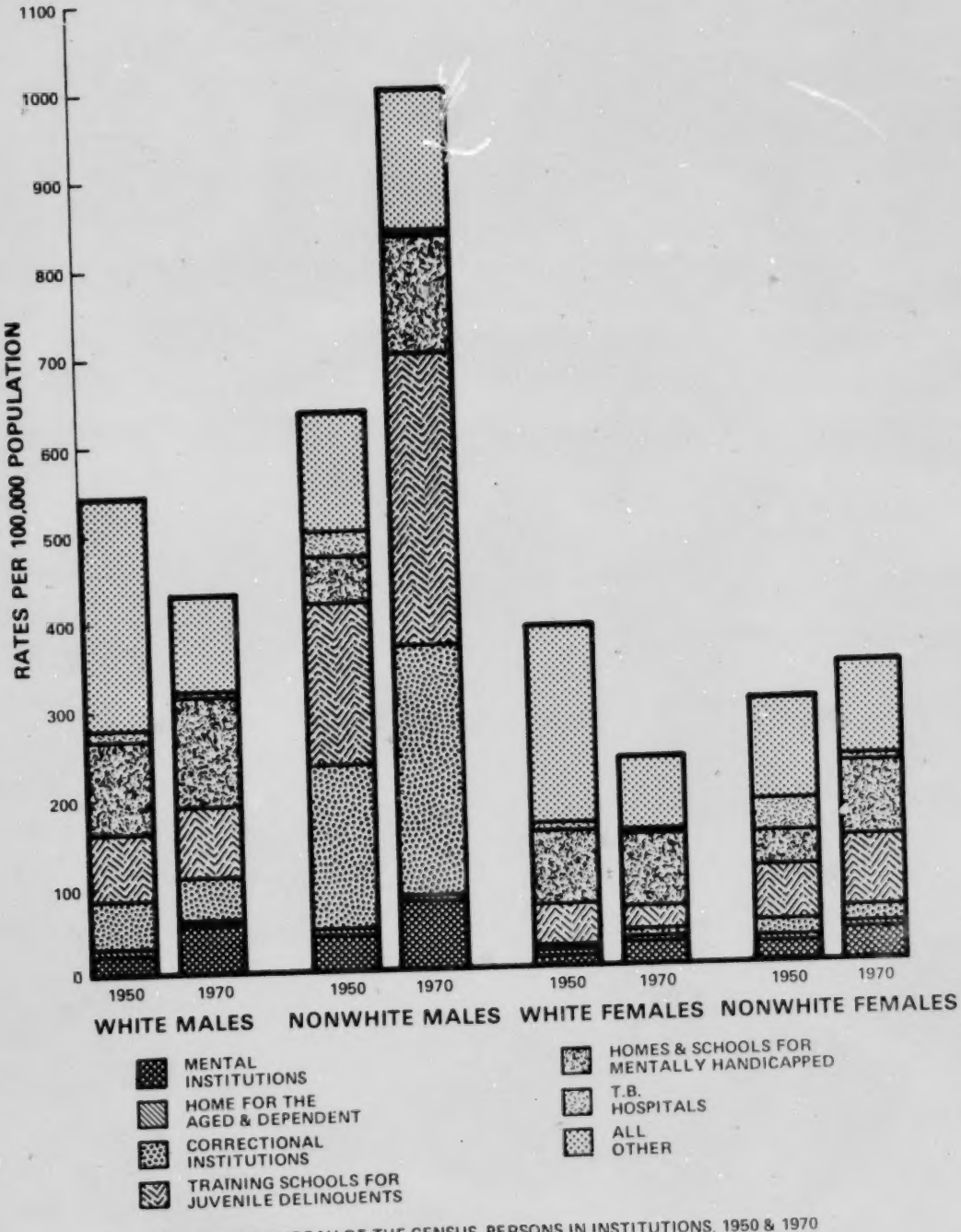
Figure 14

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY SEX AND COLOR, AGE UNDER 20 YEARS, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 & 1970

Table 4. Number of persons in institutions per 100,000 population, by type of institution, by sex and color for all ages, under 20 years, and 20 years and over : United States, 1950 and 1970

Sex, Color, and Age	All Types	Type of Institution 1950							All Types	Type of Institution 1970						
		Mental Institutions	Homes-Aged & Depen.	Correctional Inst.	School-Juvenile Delinq.	Inst.-Men'lly Handicap.	TB Hospitals	All Other 1/		Mental Institutions	Homes-Aged & Depen.	Correctional Inst.	School-Juvenile Delinq.	Inst. Men'lly Handicap	TB Hospitals	All Other 1/
	Rates per 100,000 Population															
Both Sexes-Total...	1035.4	405.5	196.1	174.8	24.4	88.7	50.4	95.5	1046.6	213.5	456.4	161.4	32.7	99.4	8.3	74.9
Under 20 years...	469.0	21.5	7.5	37.9	67.7	90.1	13.2	231.1	387.9	45.6	4.2	47.1	77.1	107.1	1.1	105.7
20 years & over..	1326.3	602.7	293.0	245.1	2.2	87.9	69.6	25.8	1448.1	315.9	732.2	231.1	5.6	94.7	12.7	55.9
20-24 years....	902.9	162.9	12.3	466.3	12.5	154.5	70.7	23.7	910.7	146.7	19.4	535.2	26.1	155.0	3.7	24.6
25-44 years....	939.7	417.2	24.2	312.1	2/ 1.8	102.9	71.9	9.6	726.8	216.0	42.1	332.9	2/ 5.9	108.2	7.1	14.6
45-64 years....	1333.1	823.4	204.9	144.3	-	62.4	71.9	26.2	867.1	377.9	251.4	96.2	-	75.4	16.7	49.5
65 years & over	3134.8	1149.7	1769.3	41.8	-	34.0	53.6	86.4	4822.3	563.4	3966.0	20.9	-	53.5	25.3	193.2
Males-Total.....	1263.0	437.3	197.4	334.6	31.9	91.4	63.1	107.3	1138.7	247.5	307.0	317.3	53.3	114.9	11.7	87.0
Under 20 years...	556.5	26.2	7.3	69.5	87.2	102.4	10.9	253.0	516.7	58.1	4.8	86.9	118.5	126.7	1.2	120.5
20 years & over..	1637.6	655.3	298.2	475.1	2.6	85.5	90.9	30.0	1546.0	371.5	504.9	468.1	10.7	107.2	18.6	65.0
20-24 years....	1402.2	212.6	12.7	906.0	19.3	164.1	63.1	24.4	1564.6	209.6	23.6	1059.8	52.2	188.5	3.5	27.4
25-44 years....	1319.7	487.9	29.1	603.8	2/ 0.7	101.4	83.3	13.5	1145.6	280.3	47.6	654.8	2/ 9.7	123.0	10.2	20.0
45-64 years....	1664.4	882.7	298.4	277.9	-	54.8	115.3	35.3	1089.4	444.2	273.5	193.4	-	80.1	27.3	70.9
65 years & over	3015.2	1126.3	1607.1	84.4	-	29.6	82.1	85.7	3728.9	605.3	2782.0	43.9	-	50.6	35.5	211.6
Males-White.....	1176.3	428.5	209.9	245.7	26.5	96.7	58.7	110.3	1005.0	231.2	325.1	206.9	35.5	116.0	9.2	81.1
Under 20 years...	544.7	23.5	7.7	53.1	73.8	109.0	8.5	269.1	432.0	54.3	4.7	52.3	81.2	125.6	0.8	113.1
20 years & over..	1500.8	636.5	313.8	344.7	2.2	90.3	84.5	28.8	1362.8	341.7	525.2	303.4	7.1	109.9	14.5	61.0
20-24 years....	1111.0	186.1	11.3	647.3	16.7	173.6	53.6	22.4	1116.6	179.7	22.6	665.1	31.7	189.1	2.7	25.7
25-44 years....	1102.2	454.6	28.7	424.1	2/ 0.7	108.2	73.7	12.2	867.5	241.4	44.5	423.0	2/ 7.6	127.6	6.2	17.2
45-64 years....	1598.5	865.1	303.9	226.8	-	57.7	111.4	33.6	995.2	415.9	269.7	140.7	-	82.9	21.2	64.8
65 years & over	3097.3	1138.8	1686.1	73.7	-	30.9	83.2	84.6	3798.4	585.7	2889.2	34.8	-	54.0	31.7	203.0
Males-Nonwhite....	1998.1	512.4	91.2	1087.9	77.3	46.3	100.6	82.4	2089.8	363.0	178.3	1102.2	180.0	107.4	29.4	129.5
Under 20 years...	640.5	45.2	4.2	185.6	181.4	55.2	27.3	141.6	1002.9	79.8	5.3	285.3	332.6	133.3	3.2	163.4
20 years & over..	2929.0	832.7	150.8	1706.6	5.8	40.3	150.9	41.9	3078.2	620.5	335.7	1844.9	41.3	83.9	53.3	98.6
20-24 years....	3750.1	426.2	23.8	2991.2	40.6	87.1	139.1	42.1	4748.8	422.1	30.1	3865.4	198.1	183.7	9.4	40.0
25-44 years....	3216.9	778.4	32.8	2171.9	2/ 0.9	41.9	167.2	23.8	3287.4	579.4	71.4	2440.7	2/ 26.0	88.4	41.3	40.2
45-64 years....	2354.5	1066.6	241.4	812.5	-	24.5	156.1	53.4	1964.4	706.3	308.1	683.2	-	54.1	84.4	128.3
65 years & over	2031.4	976.5	660.5	211.9	-	13.8	68.2	100.5	3039.2	799.7	1718.1	134.2	-	16.9	72.5	297.8

Table 4. Number of persons in institutions per 100,000 population by type of institution, by sex and color for all ages, under 20 years, and 20 years and over: United States, 1950 and 1970 (Continued)

Sex, Color, and Age	All Types	Type of Institution 1950							All Types	Type of Institution 1970						
		Mental Institutions	Homes-Aged & Depen.	Correctional Inst.	School-Juvenile Delinq.	Inst.-Men'lly Handicap.	TB Hospitals	All Other 1/		Mental Institutions	Homes-Aged & Depen.	Correctional Inst.	School-Juvenile Delinq.	Inst. Men'lly Handicap.	TB Hospitals	All Other 1/
						Rates per 100,000 Population										
Females-Total....	810.6	374.1	194.9	17.1	17.1	86.0	37.9	83.5	959.2	181.3	598.1	13.6	13.1	84.7	5.1	63.3
Under 20 years.	378.8	16.6	7.8	5.4	47.6	77.5	15.5	208.4	254.7	32.7	3.5	5.9	34.3	86.8	1.0	90.5
20 years & over	1025.5	551.9	287.9	22.9	1.9	90.3	49.0	21.6	1360.1	265.9	936.5	18.1	1.1	83.5	7.4	47.6
20-24 years..	425.3	115.5	12.0	45.8	5.9	145.4	78.1	22.6	298.3	87.8	15.5	43.8	1.6	123.7	3.8	22.1
25-44 years..	573.1	349.0	19.5	30.6	2/ 2.8	104.4	60.9	5.9	326.7	154.7	37.0	25.5	2/ 2.4	94.0	4.1	9.0
45-64 years..	1001.3	763.9	111.1	10.6	-	69.9	28.5	17.3	663.8	317.4	231.2	7.1	-	71.1	7.0	30.0
65 yrs.& over	3242.1	1170.6	1914.8	3.6	-	38.0	28.1	87.0	5612.1	533.1	4821.4	4.3	-	55.5	17.9	179.9
Females-White....	824.8	373.0	212.7	10.8	16.0	91.8	33.6	86.9	1003.6	176.0	657.4	8.5	9.8	87.0	4.1	60.8
Under 20 years.	390.3	15.2	8.4	3.6	45.5	83.2	12.3	222.1	239.0	31.1	3.5	4.2	26.0	86.6	0.7	86.9
20 years & over	1033.7	545.1	311.0	14.2	1.8	95.9	43.8	21.9	1418.9	254.7	1012.6	10.9	1.0	87.2	5.9	46.6
20-24 years..	395.4	105.8	12.5	26.4	5.8	155.5	67.3	22.1	274.1	80.8	17.0	24.6	1.3	126.0	2.2	22.2
25-44 years..	544.7	331.5	20.0	18.7	2/ 2.6	112.1	54.1	5.7	305.9	140.8	37.7	15.3	2/ 2.4	99.6	2.5	7.6
45-64 years..	987.7	747.2	115.2	8.0	-	74.2	26.7	16.4	648.7	301.4	235.2	4.7	-	67.8	5.1	34.5
65 yrs.& over	3365.8	1183.0	2023.2	3.1	-	39.8	28.2	88.5	5843.2	515.9	5071.8	3.9	-	58.3	16.9	176.4
Females-Nonwhite.	694.0	382.4	47.7	68.8	26.1	38.6	73.1	57.3	654.5	217.9	191.0	48.6	35.8	68.9	12.2	80.1
Under 20 years.	301.1	26.1	3.7	17.5	61.7	38.6	37.5	116.0	341.6	41.5	3.1	15.2	80.1	87.8	3.0	110.9
20 years & over	949.7	614.4	76.4	102.2	2.9	38.6	96.2	19.0	896.8	354.5	336.6	74.5	1.5	54.2	19.2	56.3
20-24 years..	640.2	184.9	8.5	195.2	6.4	72.8	155.6	86.8	458.4	133.5	6.0	170.9	3.6	108.7	14.4	21.3
25-44 years..	806.6	492.8	15.3	128.7	2/ 4.0	40.8	117.0	8.0	465.8	247.5	31.9	93.3	2/ 2.2	56.6	15.2	19.1
45-64 years..	1148.3	944.4	74.7	38.1	-	24.1	48.1	18.9	797.9	459.6	195.3	27.8	-	36.2	23.5	55.5
65 yrs.& over	1644.0	1010.9	515.3	10.5	-	14.6	26.6	66.1	3054.3	722.9	2048.6	8.4	-	24.9	28.3	221.2

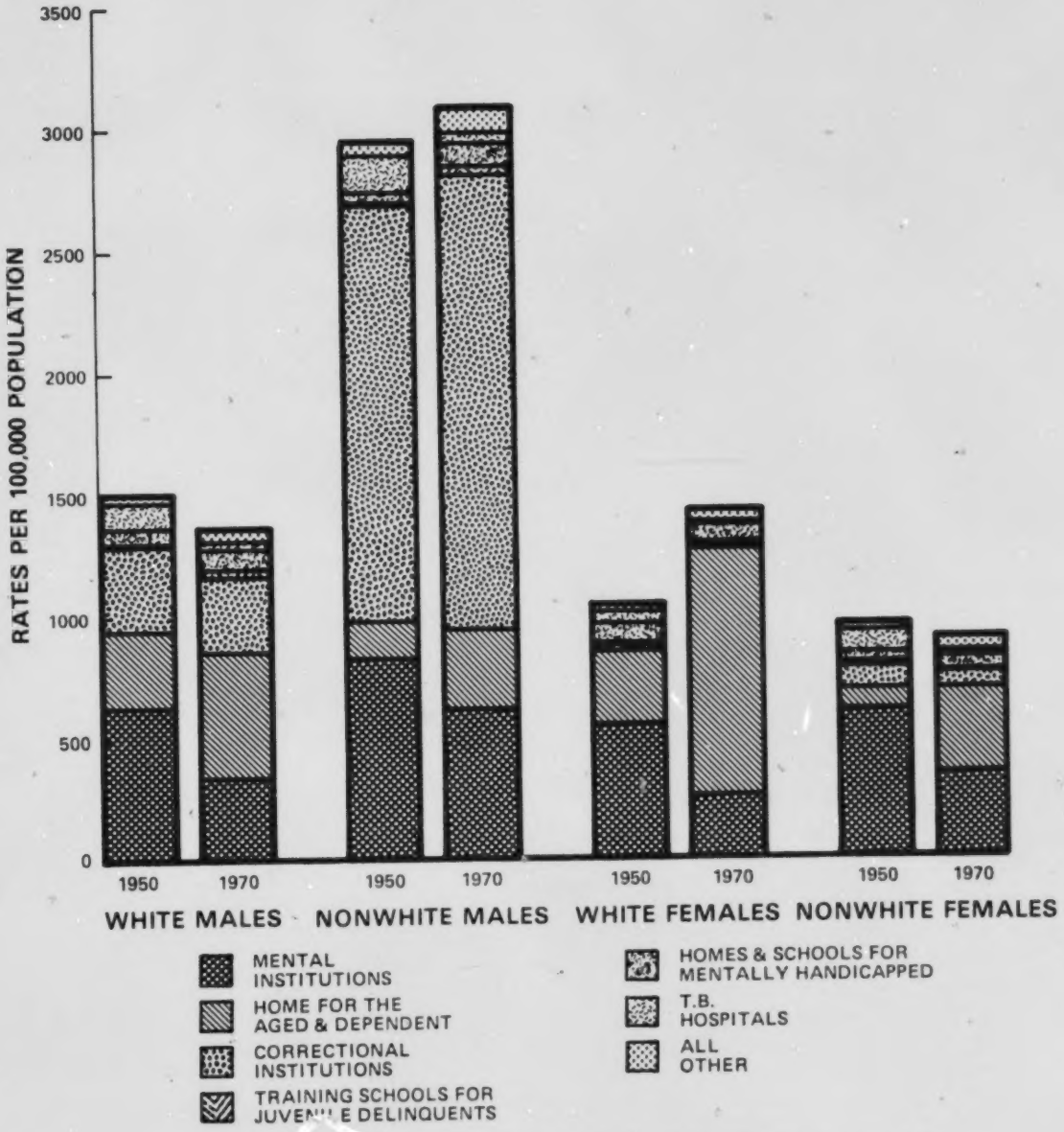
1/ Includes detention homes, homes for unwed mothers, homes for neglected and dependent children, chronic disease hospitals, and homes and schools for the physically handicapped. (The rates for each type of institution specific for age, sex and race are given in Appendix table 2.)

2/ Since training schools for juvenile delinquents are primarily for persons under 25 years and detailed age breaks for persons 25 years and over are not available, it is assumed that all of the persons aged 25 years and over in these institutions would be in the group aged 25-44 years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Persons in Institutions, 1950 and 1970

Figure 15

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY SEX AND COLOR, AGE 20 YEARS AND OVER, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 & 1970

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males (336 per 100,000) and that for white females (1,013 per 100,000), about 3 times that for the nonwhite (337 per 100,000).

Correctional institutions: The 1970 rate for white males was about 12 percent lower than their rate for 1950, while that for nonwhite males was about 8 percent higher than the corresponding rate in 1950. As of 1970, the rate for nonwhite males (1,845 per 100,000) was more than 6 times that for males (303 per 100,000) and for nonwhite females (75 per 100,000) about 7 times the rate for white females (11 per 100,000).

Homes and schools for the mentally handicapped: These rates increased for white and nonwhite males by about 22 percent and 108 percent, respectively, and for nonwhite females by about 40 percent. They decreased by about 9 percent for the white females. As of 1970, the rate for white males (110 per 100,000) was 1.31 times greater than that for the nonwhite (84 per 100,000) and the rate for white females (87 per 100,000) was 1.6 times that for the nonwhite (54 per 100,000).

Tuberculosis hospitals: The rates decreased dramatically for each color-sex group, but the relative decline was greater for white males (83 percent) and white females (87 percent) than for nonwhite males (65 percent) and nonwhite females (80 percent). As of 1970, the rate for nonwhite males (53 per 100,000) was 3.5 times greater than that for the white (15 per 100,000) and for nonwhite females (19 per 100,000), 3.1 times greater than that for white females (6 per 100,000).

Detailed Age Groups: 20-24 Years and 65 Years and Over—Figures 16, 17, 18, and 19 demonstrate the trends in use of institutions by detailed age groups. Differences in the rates by sex and color as of 1970 will be illustrated for two age groups: persons 20-24 years, and persons 65 years and over. These two age groups were selected for a specific reason: They are contrasting ones in which the age specific institutionalization rates (i.e., the number of persons in a specific age-color-sex group in institutions per 100,000 population of the corresponding age-color-sex group of the general population) are at a maximum. Thus, the maximum rate for nonwhite males occurs in the age group 20-24 years, while that for white males, white females, and nonwhite females occurs in the age group 65 years and over.

Males, age 20-24 years: The 1970 institutionalization rate was at its maximum for nonwhite males in this age group (4,749 per 100,000 population) (table 5). The largest part of that rate was accounted for by persons in correctional institutions (3,865 per 100,000) and the second largest part by persons in mental institutions (422 per 100,000). These rates were considerably higher than the corresponding rates for white males (665 and 180 per 100,000, respectively). In terms of the persons aged 20-24 enumerated in institutions as of the 1970 census, 81 percent of such nonwhite males were in correctional institutions, 9 percent in mental institutions, 4 percent in institutions for mentally handicapped, and 6 percent in other institutions. The corresponding proportions for the white males were 60 percent, 17 percent, 16 percent, and 7 percent, respectively.

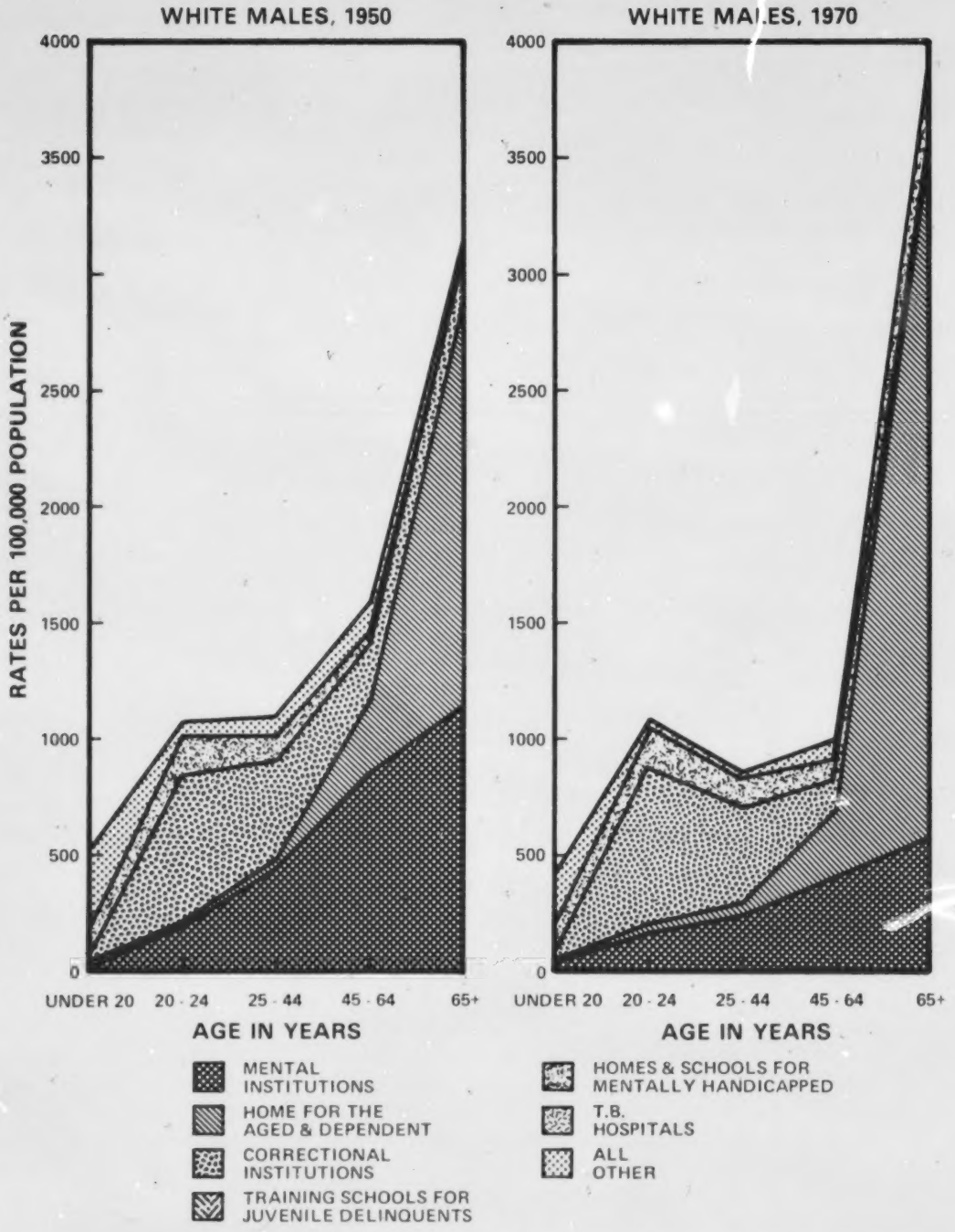
Males, age 65 years and over: The maximum rate of institutionalization in 1970 for white males was in the age group 65 years and over (3,798 per 100,000) (table 6). This rate was 1.23 times that for nonwhite males in the same age group (3,039 per 100,000). Homes for the aged and dependent accounted for the largest part of the total for white males (2,889 per 100,000), followed by the rate for mental institutions (586 per 100,000). These rates are 1.7 and 0.7 times, respectively, the corresponding rates for nonwhite males (1,718 and 800 per 100,000, respectively). In terms of white males 65 years and over in institutions, 76 percent were in homes for the aged and dependent, 15 percent in mental institutions, and 9 percent in other institutions. The corresponding proportions for nonwhite males were 57 percent, 26 percent, and 7 percent, respectively.

Females, age 20-24 years: The total institutionalization rate for white females in 1970 in this age group was 274 per 100,000 (table 5). The largest part of that rate was accounted for by persons in institutions for the mentally handicapped (126 per 100,000), followed by mental institutions (81 per 100,000) and correctional institutions (25 per 100,000). For nonwhite females, the total rate was 458 per 100,000. The largest part of that rate was accounted for by persons in correctional institutions (171 per 100,000), followed by mental institutions (134 per 100,000) and institutions for the mentally handicapped (109 per 100,000).

In terms of percent of white females 20-24 years in institutions, 46 percent were in institutions for the mentally handicapped, 30 percent in mental institutions, 9 percent in correctional institutions, and 15 percent in other institutions. Of the non-

Figure 16

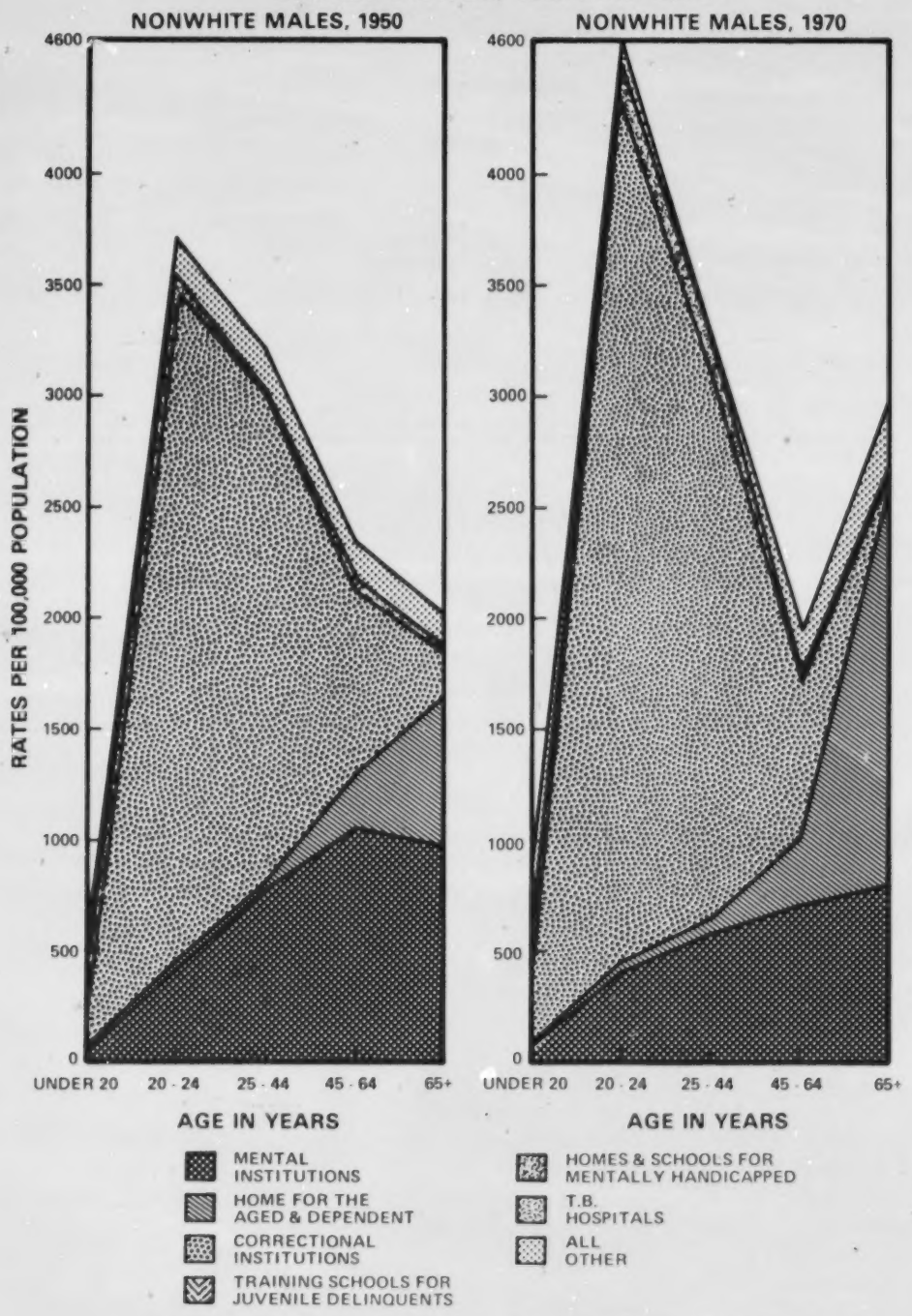
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY AGE, WHITE MALES, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 & 1970

Figure 17

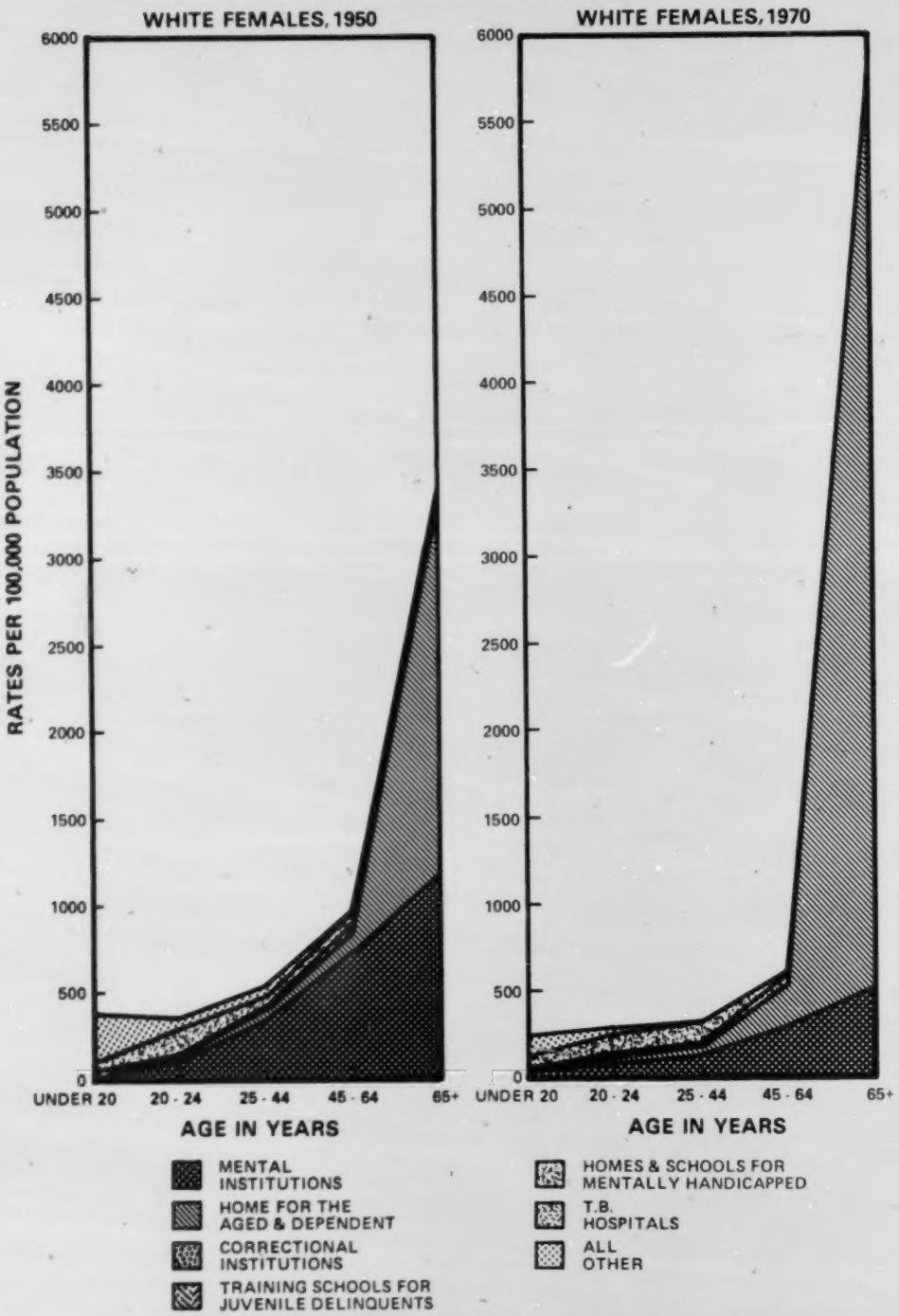
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY AGE, NONWHITE MALES, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 & 1970

Figure 18

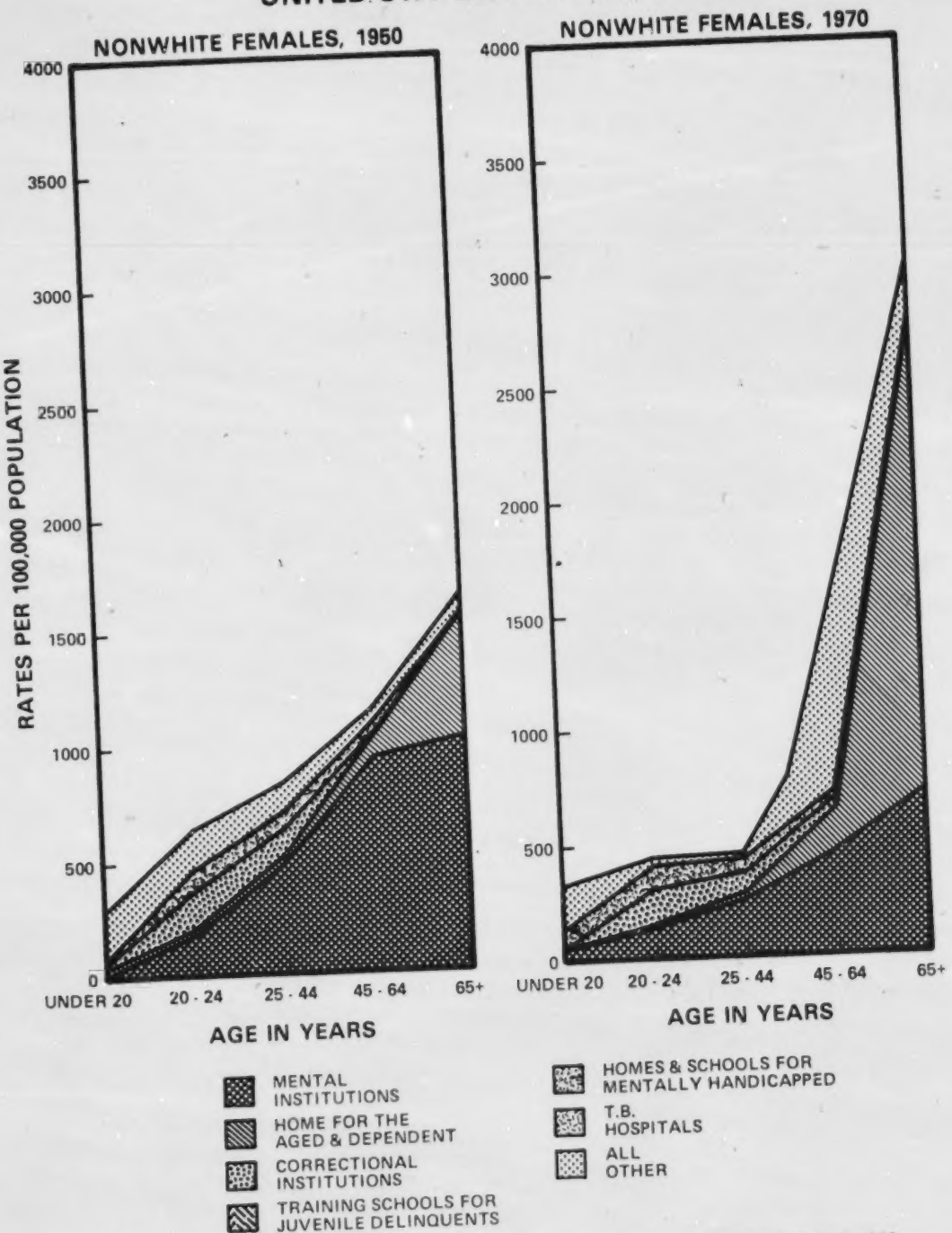
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY AGE WHITE FEMALES, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 & 1970

Figure 19

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, BY AGE, NONWHITE FEMALES, UNITED STATES, 1950 AND 1970



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1950 AND 1970

Table 5. Institutionalization rates per 100,000 population and percent distribution of persons 20-24 years of age in institutions, by type of institution, sex and color: United States, 1950 and 1970

Type of Institution	Males				Females			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970
	Rates per 100,000 population							
All Types	1,111	1,117	3,750	4,749	395	274	640	458
Mental.....	186	180	426	422	106	81	185	134
Aged & Dependent....	11	23	24	30	13	17	9	6
Correctional.....	647	665	2,991	3,865	26	25	185	171
Mentally Handicapped	174	189	87	164	156	126	73	109
Tuberculosis.....	54	3	139	9	67	2	156	14
All other.....	39	57	83	239	27	23	32	24
	Percent distribution of persons in institutions							
All Types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mental	16.7	16.1	11.4	8.9	26.8	29.6	28.9	29.3
Aged & Dependent....	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.6	3.3	6.2	1.4	1.3
Correctional.....	58.2	59.5	79.8	81.4	6.6	9.1	28.9	37.3
Mentally Handicapped	15.7	16.9	2.3	3.9	39.5	46.0	11.4	23.8
Tuberculosis.....	4.9	0.3	3.7	0.2	17.0	0.7	24.4	3.1
All other.....	3.5	5.1	2.2	5.0	6.8	8.4	5.0	5.2

Table 6. Institutionalization rates per 100,000 population and percent distribution of persons 65 years of age and over in institutions, by type of institution, sex and color: United States, 1950 and 1970

Type of Institution	Males				Females			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970	1950	1970
	Rates per 100,000 population							
All types.....	3,097	3,798	2,031	3,039	3,366	5,843	1,644	3,054
Mental.....	1,139	586	977	800	1,183	516	1,011	723
Aged & Dependent....	1,686	2,889	661	1,718	2,023	5,072	515	2,049
Correctional.....	74	35	212	134	3	4	11	8
Mentally Handicapped	31	54	14	17	40	58	15	25
Tuberculosis.....	83	32	68	73	28	17	27	28
All other.....	84	202	99	297	89	176	65	221
	Percent distribution of persons in institutions							
All types.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mental.....	36.8	15.4	48.1	26.3	35.2	8.8	61.5	23.7
Aged & Dependent....	54.4	76.1	32.5	56.5	60.1	86.8	31.3	67.1
Correctional.....	2.4	0.9	10.4	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3
Mentally Handicapped	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Tuberculosis.....	2.7	0.9	3.4	2.4	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.9
All other.....	2.7	5.3	4.9	9.8	2.6	3.0	4.0	7.2

white females, the corresponding proportions were 24 percent, 29 percent, 38 percent, and 9 percent, respectively.

Females, age 65 years and over: The maximum rate of institutionalization for both white and nonwhite females was in the age group 65 years and over (table 6). As of 1970, the rate for white females (5,843 per 100,000) was 1.9 times that for the nonwhite (3,054 per 100,000) (table 5). The rate for homes for the aged and dependent accounted for the largest part of this total rate for white females (5,072 per 100,000), followed by the rate for mental institutions (516 per 100,000) and for institutions for the mentally handicapped (58 per 100,000). Among nonwhite females, the rate for homes for the aged and dependent (2,048 per 100,000) also accounted for the largest part of the total rate, followed by the rates for mental institutions (723 per 100,000) tuberculosis hospitals (28 per 100,000), and institutions for the mentally handicapped (25 per 100,000). In terms of the female population 65 years and over in institutions, among the white females, 87 percent were in homes for the aged and dependent, 9 percent in mental institutions, 1 percent in institutions for the mentally handicapped, less than 1 percent in tuberculosis hospitals, and 2 percent in all other institutions. Among nonwhite females, the corresponding proportions were, respectively, 67 percent, 24 percent, 1 percent, 1 percent, and 7 percent.

5. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE IN COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The factors that accounted for the changes that occurred in the population of specific institutions are many and complex. The underlying statistical model for explaining differences over time in the number of persons in an institution is similar to that used to explain variations in the prevalence of a disease (i.e., the number of cases of a disease in a population as of a given day). Prevalence of a disease on a given day is a function of the incidence of the disease (addition of cases of the disease to a population during a stated interval of time) and the average duration of the disease from onset to termination (Kramer 1957, 1969; MacMahon, Pugh, and Ipsen 1960). A similar phenomenon determines the number of persons in an institution on a given day. This number is a function of two basic variables: number of admissions per year and their durations of stay. To illustrate, annually some members of a population group (defined by such variables as age, sex, color, socioeconomic status) develop and manifest a condition or behave in a way that results in their admission to an institution (incidence). Sometimes the admission is a result of a legal procedure whereby the individual may be sentenced to a prison or committed to a mental institution. Of those admitted, sentenced, or committed, as the case may be, some stay for short periods, others for longer periods (duration). The number in the institution on any one day (prevalence) is a function of the numbers admitted and their duration of stay. Explanations of differences in numbers of admissions, durations of stay, and numbers of inmates as of a specific date require answers to such questions as the following:

(1) What causes the problem (s) that result (s) in a member of a defined group becoming a candidate for admission to a medical, social, or correctional institution?

(2) What factors account for the proportion of such persons being admitted (sentenced) to a certain type of institution?

(3) What factors account for long/short stays in institutions?

(4) How do the factors that lead to institutionalization and those that account for length of stay vary within and among the different types of institutions in the various States of the Nation?

Thus, the size of the population of a specific institution and the characteristics of its inmates as of a given point in time represent the end result of the interaction of all factors that accounted for the numbers of persons admitted to a specific type of institution and their durations of stay.

The following discussion highlights various factors that have operated over the years, singly and in various combinations, to affect admissions to specific institutions, and their durations of stay:

(1) *Social legislation.* As indicated earlier, programs developed to implement the Community Mental Health Centers Legislation played an important role in reducing the population of the State mental institutions (Feldman and Goldstein

1971; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1975). These programs placed a high priority on preventing admission to mental hospitals, returning to the community as rapidly as possible patients who were admitted to these hospitals, and placing long-term chronic patients in alternate facilities (Redick 1971). These actions facilitated the shift in locus of care of the mentally ill from the mental hospital to community-based facilities, as described in section 3. Still other actions resulted in the placement of large numbers of patients with mental disorders of the senium in nursing homes and residential facilities for the aged rather than in the State mental hospitals. The Special Health Revenue Legislation of 1975 (PL 94-63) provides additional impetus to reduce admissions to State mental hospitals by requiring State Mental Health Authorities "to establish and carry out a plan which is designed to eliminate inappropriate placement in institutions of persons with mental health problems, to insure the availability of appropriate noninstitutional services for such persons and to improve the quality of care for those with mental health problems for whom institutional care is provided. . . ."

The Social Security Act of 1935 had a marked effect on the growth of proprietary boarding and nursing homes (Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate 1975). The growing number of elderly persons, changes in the patterns of illness resulting from advances in medical technology, and changes in family living arrangements have resulted in a growing demand for the provision of limited medical and nursing care outside of hospitals. The 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act (Medicare) provided for the financing of up to 100 days of extended care services for persons 65 years and over in a certified facility during a single spell of illness that provides a level of care distinguished from the level of intensive care ordinarily furnished by a hospital. Title 19 of the Social Security Act in 1965 (Medicaid) also had a marked effect on the provision of nursing home care. Thus, States administering medical assistance programs under Title 19 must offer skilled nursing services and home health services to individuals over 21 years of age who qualify for benefits under the program. Title 19 also recognizes another level of institutional care called "intermediate care." This is care in an intermediate care facility (i.e., one which provides health-related care and services to those who do not need care in skilled nursing facilities, but require institutional care beyond room and board). As a result of all of the foregoing, the number of nursing care and related homes increased from about 1,200 with approximately 25,000 beds in 1939 to 22,000 nursing and related homes with 1,202,000 beds in 1971 (National Center for Health Statistics 1974).

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90-351, 1968) and the Crime Control Act of 1973 (PL 93-83, 1973) led to the establishment of programs that expedited improvements in the criminal justice system and law enforcement activities at the State and local levels to deal with the increasing crime rate in the United States. Even though the Safe Streets Act encouraged greater use of diversionary programs from the criminal justice system, as well as increased use of community-based alternatives to incarceration, it seems likely that the increased law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial resources which were also developed led to increased arrests and imprisonment (U.S. Dept. of Justice 1974).

(2) *New discoveries for treatment of diseases.* The availability and use of new therapeutic agents reduced the numbers of persons requiring the services of institutions created to care for persons with a specific disease or disabling condition, such as pharmacotherapy for tuberculosis (American Thoracic Society 1974; Comstock 1975; Benenson 1970), schizophrenia, affective disorders.[10]

(3) *Demographic changes.* Several factors have operated to produce increased numbers of persons subject to risk of institutionalization. Thus, improved medical care, health, and social services prolonged the lives of many persons and, by so doing, produced a large population of persons with chronic illnesses and disabling conditions that require long-term care in nursing homes, homes for the aged and dependent, and chronic disease hospitals (Breslow 1965). The coming of age of children born during the post-World War II baby boom of the 1950s also had its impact. By 1975, these children had entered the age group 18-24 years, one in which the incidence of certain conditions that lead to institutionalization is high. Thus, it is a high-risk age group for schizophrenia, a mental disorder that frequently requires admission to a mental hospital. It is also a high-risk age group for arrests for crimes of violence, burglary, and other types of offenses that may lead to prison sentences.

[10] See references in Introduction.

(4) *Skyrocketing costs of general hospital and domiciliary care for persons with chronic illnesses.* The increases in such costs made it impossible for many families to finance long-term care for themselves, parents, or relatives with chronic disabling conditions in general hospitals or to maintain such patients at home (U.S. DHEW 1976). This resulted in their using chronic disease hospitals and nursing homes.

(5) *Social conditions and problems.* Problems associated with poverty, unemployment, and broken homes resulted in increases in crime and delinquency. In turn, these problems led to intensified law enforcement activities and increased arrests which resulted in more persons being sentenced to training schools for delinquents, detention homes, and correctional institutions (Sykes 1972).

(6) *Racist and other discriminatory practices.* Such practices resulted in persons of one racial or socioeconomic group who manifested certain behavioral problems being placed in a mental hospital or community treatment facility, while persons of another race with the same problems would end up in the correctional system. Other practices resulted in creating and/or perpetuating conditions which produce physical health, mental health, and social problems for members of minority groups which require institutional care (Kramer, Rosen, and Willis 1973).

(7) *Insufficient and inadequate community programs.* Many areas of the country lack community-based programs to provide services which, on the one hand, could possibly prevent the occurrence of problems that result in persons being admitted to institutions and, on the other, could facilitate the early return of eligible inmates to the community, provided appropriate resources were available.

(8) *Inappropriate living arrangements for persons who are aged, disabled, or are known to be mentally ill.* There has been an increase in numbers of persons living in households which are inappropriate to meet the many needs of members who are aged, infirm, bedridden, disabled, or disturbed (Kramer, Taube, and Redick 1973; U.S. Bureau of Census 1974). Examples are persons living in two-person husband-wife families in which both members are 65 and over; never married, divorced, separated, or widowed persons who are depressed and live alone; aged parents who have chronic illnesses, disabling conditions and/or behavioral disorders associated with organic brain syndromes living in homes or apartments of daughters and sons-in-law with young children; children who are living in households headed by an emotionally disturbed mother who is divorced or separated. The data in table 7, which show the distribution of persons 65 years and over by their marital status and the role they occupy in the household, demonstrate the situation for persons in this age group. A very high proportion of widowed persons in this age group live alone (about 46 percent for males and 53 percent for females). Another sizeable proportion live with other relatives (24 percent for males and 22 percent for females).

Many other causes of institutionalization could be listed (e.g., disappearance of the extended family, changes in attitudes of children toward acceptability of nursing home placement for parents). However, those discussed above are sufficient to provide insight into the many complex factors that account for the rise and fall of the populations of our various health, social, and correctional institutions.

6. IMPLICATIONS OF EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION FOR THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The preceding data illustrate the striking changes that have occurred in the composition of the institutional population of the United States between 1950 and 1970. By relating these trends to expected changes in the composition of the population of the United States between 1970 and 1985, considerable insight can be gained into the significance of these changes for mental health and related human services.

Table 8 and figure 20 show the expected changes in the composition of the population of the United States between 1970 and 1985, specific for age and color (U.S. Bureau of Census 1975). By 1985, the population of the United States will have increased

Table 7. Distribution of persons 65 years of age and over by living arrangment and marital status by sex, United States March 1970

Living arrangement	Marital status					
	Total	Married spouse present	Married spouse absent	Widowed	Divorced	Single
MALE			Number (in 000's) 1/			
Total 65 years and over....	8,364	5,721	281	1,510	199	653
Head of family.....	5,961	5,642	19	218	7	76
Wife of head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child of head.....	48	-	2	3	2	41
Other relative of head...	626	79	31	369	39	108
Living alone.....	1,129	-	102	695	116	217
Living with non-relatives	297	-	36	132	23	106
Inmate of institution....	302	-	91	93	12	105
FEMALE						
Total 65 years and over....	11,349	3,824	200	6,196	259	871
Head of family.....	1,114	-	13	964	33	104
Wife of head.....	3,824	3,824	-	-	-	-
Child of head.....	64	-	9	10	3	41
Other relative of head...	1,639	-	21	1,391	39	189
Living alone.....	3,829	-	85	3,256	141	348
Living with non-relatives	367	-	11	242	12	101
Inmate of institution....	512	-	61	333	31	88
MALE			Percent			
Total 65 years and over....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Head of family.....	71.3	98.6	6.8	14.4	3.5	11.6
Wife of head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child of head.....	0.6	-	0.7	0.2	1.0	6.3
Other relative of head...	7.5	1.4	11.0	24.4	19.6	16.5
Living alone.....	13.5	-	36.3	46.1	58.3	33.2
Living with non-relatives	3.5	-	12.8	8.7	11.6	16.2
Inmate of institution....	3.6	-	32.4	6.2	6.0	16.2
FEMALE						
Total 65 years and over....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Head of family.....	9.8	-	6.5	15.6	12.7	11.9
Wife of head.....	33.7	100.0	-	-	-	-
Child of head.....	0.6	-	4.5	0.2	1.2	4.7
Other relative of head...	14.4	-	10.5	22.4	15.1	21.7
Living alone.....	33.8	-	42.5	52.5	54.4	40.0
Living with non-relatives	3.2	-	5.5	3.9	4.6	11.6
Inmate of institution....	4.5	-	30.5	5.4	12.0	10.1

1/ Sum of individual figures may not add to group totals due to rounding

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 212, Table 6

to about 234.1 million people, about 15.2 percent greater than in 1970 (203.2 million). The increase will be 13 percent for whites (from 177.7 to 200.5 million) and 32 percent for nonwhites (from 25.5 to 33.5 million). Nonwhites are expected to constitute about 14 percent of the population in 1985 as compared to 13 percent in 1970. The relative increases expected in the size of each age group of the nonwhite population range from 87 percent increase in the age group 24-34 years to 7 percent in the age group under 15 years. These increases are considerably in excess of those in the white population which range from 56 percent in the age group 25-34 to 3 percent in the age group 45-64 years. The number of white children under 15 will decrease by 9 percent. Of particular importance is the fact that large increases will be occurring in age groups known from past experience to be characterized by consistently high admission rates to psychiatric facilities, correctional institutions, training schools for juvenile delinquents, homes for the aged and dependent, and homes and schools for the mentally handicapped.

The following examples will illustrate the possible effects of the above changes in the age and racial structure of the population on the numbers of persons who might be inmates of specific types of institutions as of 1985. The expected number of inmates in selected types of institutions were computed on the assumption that the proportions of the population that will be in such institutions in 1985 will be the same as those which existed in 1970. No attempt has been made to develop projections of institutionalization rates since their trends are determined essentially by political and administrative decisions rather than by the operation of a set of "natural" laws that would make it possible to predict reliably the rates of growth or decline of specific types of institutions. On the other hand, the population estimates for 1985, with the exception of the age group under 18 years, are quite dependable. Persons who will be 18 years and over in 1985 were born in 1967 or earlier. Their number will change by 1985 through death and immigration, components of change which can be forecast rather well. Since their number can be predicted sufficiently well, the Census Bureau has made only one forecast of persons 18 years of age and over. The population under 18 years is another matter.

The age group under 18 years in 1985 will contain a portion of individuals who were born between 1967 and 1976, plus another portion yet to be born. The number of children to be born between July 1, 1976 and July 1, 1985 can be projected only within a wide range. Accordingly, the estimate of the population under 18 years in 1985 used in this paper is the Census Bureau's Series II projection (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1975). That is, it is a projection based on the estimated July 1, 1974 population and assumes a slight reduction in mortality, an annual net immigration of 400,000 per year, and an ultimate fertility level (average number of lifetime births per woman) at the replacement level figure of 2.1. Thus, the population estimate used for 1985 is a conservative one.

IMPLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH FIELD

Planning of Mental Health Services—The following illustrates the implications of population changes for the planning of mental health services, particularly those provided by our State and county mental hospitals, private hospitals, general hospitals with psychiatric services, Veterans Administration (VA) hospitals, outpatient psychiatric services, and community mental health centers. Assume that the 1971 admission rates to the universe of psychiatric services described in Appendix table 12 applied to the population of United States as of 1970. If only the same level of services (admissions per 100,000 population) is maintained until 1985, then the following increases in admissions would occur:

Year	Total	White	Nonwhite
1970	2,529,586	2,095,927	433,659
1985	3,134,753	2,506,087	628,666
Increase (1970–85)	605,167	410,160	195,007
Percent increase	23.9	19.6	45.0

Appendix table 13 presents these changes specific for age and race. The percent change in number of admissions in each age group would be the same as the corresponding percent changes in the numbers of persons in each age group. To illustrate, the percent increase in the high-risk age group 25-44 years would be 46 percent for the white population and 67 percent for the nonwhite.

New Cases of Mental Disorders (incidence): Schizophrenia As an Example—The expected population changes have implications for the *number of new cases* of mental disorders that will be occurring per

Table 8. U.S. populations, actual 1970 [1/] and estimated 1985, [2/] and numerical and percent change in U.S. populations: 1970-1985, by age and color

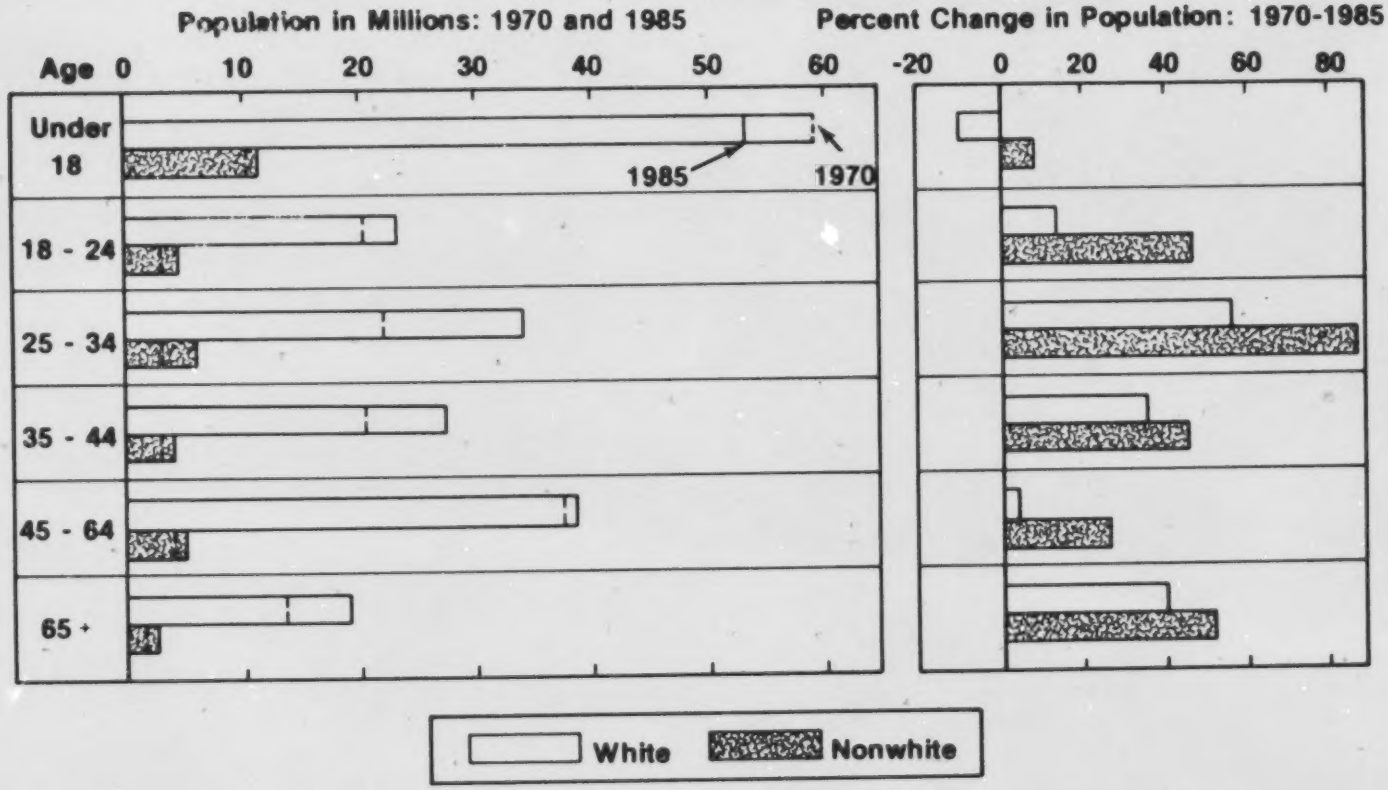
Age (Years)	1970			1985		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	Population in Thousands					
Total.....	203,212	177,749	25,463	234,069	200,548	33,521
Less than 15 years	57,900	49,002	8,898	53,892	44,382	9,510
15-24 years.....	35,441	30,652	4,789	38,496	32,087	6,409
25-34 years.....	24,907	21,779	3,128	39,846	33,989	5,857
35-44 years.....	23,089	20,328	2,761	31,332	27,334	3,998
45-64 years.....	41,810	37,658	4,152	43,844	38,673	5,171
65 years & over...	20,065	18,330	1,735	26,659	24,083	2,576
	Change in Number of Persons (in thousands) 1970-85			Percent Change in Number of Persons 1970-85		
Total.....	30,857	22,799	8,058	15.2	12.8	31.6
Less than 15 years	-4,008	-4,620	612	-6.9	- 9.4	6.9
15-24 years.....	3,055	1,435	1,620	8.6	4.7	33.8
25-34 years.....	14,939	12,210	2,729	60.0	56.1	87.2
35-44 years.....	8,243	7,006	1,237	35.7	34.5	44.8
45-64 years.....	2,034	1,015	1,019	4.9	2.7	24.5
65 years & over...	6,594	5,753	841	32.9	31.4	48.5

1/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970, General Population Characteristics PC(1)-B1, Table 52.

2/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25,No.601, Oct.1975,Table 8 (Series II projection -- projection is based on the estimated July 1, 1974 population and assumes a slight reduction in mortality, an annual net immigration of 400,000 per year and an ultimate cohort fertility level (average number of lifetime births per woman) at the replacement level figure of 2.1.

Figure 20

Population U.S. 1970 and 1985 (estimated) and Percent Change 1970-1985 by Age and Color



Source: 1970-U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census Population, 1970, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-131, Table 52.

1985-U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, Table 8 (Series II Projection which assumes an average of 2.1 lifetime births per woman).

year. The following example demonstrates how these changes apply to schizophrenia. Although there are no precise estimates of the incidence of schizophrenia for the Nation as a whole, community studies done in various areas of the United States have produced estimates of incidence rates specific for age that may be used to illustrate the effect of population increases on the number of new cases of schizophrenia that might be expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985. For the purposes of this illustration, the age-color specific annual treated incidence rates for 1970 for Monroe County, New York, provide a basis for speculating on what the situation in the United States would have been if rates of the order of magnitude for Monroe County applied to the United States in 1970 (Appendix table 14). The basic data for these rates were obtained from the Psychiatric Case Register for that County (Babigian 1975). Assume that these age-color specific rates applied to the corresponding age-color groups in the population of the United States in 1970. Then there would have been 147,139 new cases of schizophrenia occurring in the United States that year—110,982 white and 36,157 nonwhite. Assuming no change in the age-color specific incidence rates between 1970 and 1985, we would expect to have 185,649 new cases occurring during 1985—133,998 white and 51,651 nonwhite (Appendix table 15). The following table summarizes the expected changes:

Year	Total	White	Non-white
1970	147,139	110,982	36,157
1985	185,649	133,998	51,651
Increase (1970–1985)	38,510	23,016	15,494
Percent increase	26.2	20.7	42.9

The relative increases would vary in the different age groups and in these computations would be the same as the relative increases in the population of the United States in the specified age group. For example, in the age group 25-34, the number of new cases of schizophrenia in the white population would have increased by 56 percent (from 27,224 to 42,486) and for the nonwhite population by 87 percent (from 8,164 to 15,287).

It is important to note that the overall percentage increase in numbers of new cases of schizophrenia exceeds the overall percentage increase expected in the general population. The reason is that the highest incidence rates for schizophrenia occur in those age groups where the expected relative increases in population are also the highest: 15-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years (see table 8). Thus, although the expected relative increase in total population for whites is 13 percent and for nonwhites 32 percent, the corresponding increases in new cases of schizophrenia are 21 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

Indeed, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the number of new cases of schizophrenia will continue to increase until research produces the knowledge needed to prevent its occurrence. As of this moment, it is impossible to predict the date by which sufficient knowledge about the etiology of this disorder and, equally important, the methods needed to apply this knowledge will have been developed. It is equally impossible to predict when it will be possible to begin achieving significant reductions in the rate at which new cases of this disorder are being added to our population. Even if a major research breakthrough would occur, the likelihood of achieving significant reductions in new cases quickly would seem to be quite small in view of the large increases expected in the size of the population groups in which the risk of acquiring this disorder is known to be high. Very effective and efficient methods of prevention would be required to counterbalance the increases in numbers of new cases that can be expected to occur as a result of population increases shown in table 8 and figure 20.

The above example concerned schizophrenia, but the same reasoning applies to the occurrence of new cases of affective disorders, brain syndromes, neuroses, and personality disorders.

Prevalence of Mental Disorders—The above discussion considered factors related to the incidence of mental disorders; i.e., the number of new cases of these disorders occurring in a defined interval of time. A consideration of factors that affect the prevalence of mental disorders (i.e., the numbers of cases present in the population as of a given moment in time) indicates that prevalence will increase.

As indicated earlier, prevalence is dependent not only on the incidence but also the duration of these disorders, i.e., the interval between date of occurrence and date of their termination, variously defined as the date of remission, the date of "cure," date of death, depending on the question under study.

The following table illustrates the changes to be expected in prevalence merely as a result of shifts in the size and age distribution of the population of the United States between 1970 and 1985. Again, let us draw on the age-color specific treated prevalence rates of Monroe County as a basis for speculation (Appendix table 16). Assume these rates applied to the corresponding age-color groups of the population of the United States in 1985, as well as in 1970. Then the changes in prevalence of schizophrenia would be as follows:

Year	Total	White	Nonwhite
1970	974,972	809,668	165,304
1985	1,247,806	1,008,622	239,184
Increase (1970–85)	272,834	198,954	73,880
Percentage increase	28.0	24.6	44.7

Here, again the relative increases in the various age groups would be the same as in the general population (Appendix table 17). In the age group 25-34 years, for example, the number of cases in the white population would increase from 194,704 in 1970 to 303,862 in 1985 (56 percent) and in the nonwhite from 34,971 to 65,481 (87 percent).

Note, again, that the relative increases in total number of cases of schizophrenia exceed the corresponding increases in the general population of the United States. As with incidence, the highest prevalence rates occur in those age groups in which the relative increases in population are also the highest (e.g., 15-24, 25-34, 35-44 years).

Mortality and Mental Disorders—In considering factors that determine the size of the population of persons with mental disorders in a country, it is essential to take into account those factors that can affect mortality rates both of the persons who have a mental disorder and those who do not have such disorders. Stated differently, factors that operate to increase the longevity of the mentally ill and the not-mentally ill will tend to increase the prevalence of mental disorders.

Let us first consider the mortality of the mentally ill. A variety of studies have demonstrated that the age-specific mortality rates among the mentally ill—the hospitalized, as well as those under care of outpatient clinics, private psychiatrists, and psychiatric units of general hospitals—are considerably in excess of those in the corresponding age groups of the general population (Yolles and Kramer, 1969; Babigian and Odoroff, 1969; Keehn, Goldberg, and Beebe, 1974). The excess mortality is the resultant of a variety of factors. These include: (a) the high fatality rates for many of the conditions (infective diseases, metabolic disorders, neoplasms, cerebrovascular diseases, skull fractures, intracranial injuries, poisonings, etc.) that cause or are associated with organic brain syndromes; (b) patterns of behavior and attitudes of persons with mental disorders which, in turn, affect their lifestyle, living arrangements, general health status, and the extent to which they seek and obtain psychiatric and medical care and related human services; (c) the extent to which psychiatrists are able to predict suicidal and violent behavior in patients and are successful in preventing such acts; (d) possible effects of somatic, pharmacologic, and other treatment procedures for mental disorders on essential life processes; (e) problems specific to the hospital, nursing home, or other facility in which the patient receives treatment (e.g., lack of adherence to sanitary, safety, and other standards for hospitals, clinics, etc.; inadequate and substandard psychiatric, medical care, and related health maintenance services; inadequate staff, etc.); (f) problems associated with long-term institutionalization that affect the physical and mental health and the social well-being of patients; and (g) possibly unique factors associated with the etiology of a specific mental disorder which may, in some way as yet unknown, subject individuals with such a disorder to an increased risk of mortality.

Thus, activities that tend to reduce mortality rates of the mentally ill associated with any of the above factors will tend to increase the number of persons in our population with a history of mental disorders. The number who will be "active," "inactive," or "cured" cases will depend on the state of our knowledge concerning the treatment of specific disorders and how effectively such knowledge is being applied. The application of advances in public health practice that resulted in better levels of environmental sanitation, control of tuberculosis, syphilis, and other infectious diseases, improved diet, and improved general medical care, led to reductions in the mortality rates of the institutionalized mentally ill. Advances in clinical medicine have also prolonged the lives of the large population of aged persons who suffer from brain syndromes with cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile

brain disease. Although studies on the subject are lacking, it is to be hoped that the new treatment methods for schizophrenia and affective disorders will also increase the longevity of persons with these disorders. It is also to be hoped that the large number of persons now under care of community-based psychiatric programs will have access to medical care services so that their general physical health status may be improved and to human services agencies for assistance in dealing effectively with psychosocial problems that affect not only their mental health, but their physical health and social well-being.

The above dealt with factors that are tending to increase the survival rates of persons with mental disorders. Still other factors are operating that should increase the number of persons with such disorders. The application of advances in clinical medicine have increased the duration of life of many persons with conditions that were once associated with high fatality rates (e.g., premature births, brain damage, cancer, heart disease, cardiovascular disorders, etc.). Thus, life-saving and life-prolonging procedures have produced a sizeable population of persons with chronic illnesses and disabling conditions. Many of these persons are known to have associated psychiatric and psychosocial problems. Others who have survived and have not yet developed psychiatric disorders remain candidates for the development of schizophrenia, affective disorders, psychoneuroses, brain syndromes, mental retardation, and other types of mental and emotional problems (Gruenberg 1977).

The net effect of all of the foregoing will be to increase the number of mentally ill persons in our Nation.

IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CHANGES FOR OTHER SEGMENTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The expected increases in population have implications for the other segments of the institutional population.

Correctional Institutions—Appendix table 18 provides a detailed distribution of the inmates of the correctional institutions of the United States by age, sex, and color as of 1970. If the age specific number of inmates per 100,000 population were the same in 1985 as in 1970, then the following changes in number of inmates would occur merely as a result of the expected changes in the age distribution of the population:

Year	Total	White	Nonwhite
1970	328,020	187,199	140,821
1985	464,925	244,070	220,855
Increase (1970–85)	136,905	56,871	80,034
Percent increase	41.7	30.4	56.8

The highest correctional institutional rates occur in the age groups 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years, three age groups that will experience the largest relative increases in population. This means that the white correctional institutional population would increase, respectively, by 16 percent, 58 percent, and 36 percent in these three age groups and the corresponding increases for the nonwhites would be 50 percent, 88 percent, and 44 percent. To illustrate, in the age group 25-34, the number of white inmates would increase from 57,455 to 90,954 (58 percent) and the number of nonwhite from 44,678 to 84,084 (88 percent) (Appendix table 19).

Sykes (1972) has commented on the increasing pressures on the penal system as follows:

> "The increasing burden on our existing penal system is due, first and most obviously, to an unquestioned increase in the number of crimes committed in our society each year. This, in turn, is due, in part, to the general growth of the population in the U.S.—and more particularly—to the disproportionate growth of those segments of the population that have relatively high crime rates, such as the younger age groups and those living in metropolitan areas. In addition, there is the fact that the crime rate itself, in various parts of the social structure, seems to be increasing.
>
> "The growing pressure on the system, it should be pointed out, does not flow from the fact that the police are catching a greater proportion of criminals. The percentage of known offenses that lead to arrest has actually been falling since 1962 and now stands in the neighborhood of 19 percent; for every 100 offenses known to the police, only about 5 percent result in a conviction (U.S. Department of Justice 1971: 30–33). Nor is the growing pressure due simply to an increase in the amount of crime that gets reported, although that is a factor.
>
> "The argument here, however, is that the amount of crime in the U.S., whether reported or not and regardless of population growth or changes in the demographic structure, has in fact increased greatly, will continue to increase, and is in the process of inundating a penal system that is growing at a much slower rate. The increase in crime is, then, one important variable in the situation; the other is the reluctance of our society to provide a correctional system for the steadily rising number of lawbreakers."

The overcrowding in penal institutions has become a national problem. Prison officials throughout the country are seeking ways to reform the penal system in an effort to relieve a situation that has reached crisis proportions in Federal and State

prisons (Glaser 1973, 1975; King 1975, 1976; Jenkins 1976; Oppenheimer 1976).

Homes for the aged and dependent: With respect to homes for the aged and dependent, assuming no increase in the 1970 age specific resident rates, the number of persons 25 years and over in these institutions by 1985 would be as follows:

Year	Total	White	Nonwhite
1970	921,135	874,886	46,249
1985	1,201,169	1,134,240	66,929
Increase (1970–85)	280,034	259,354	20,680
Percent increase	30.4	29.6	44.7

The increases that would occur in each age group are shown in Appendix table 20. For the age group 65 years and over, in which the rate is the highest, the number of persons would increase by 32 percent for the white population (from 762,805 to 1,011,650) and by 48 percent for the nonwhite (from 33,002 to 49,229). Indeed, unless more knowledge is gained about how to prevent those conditions that lead to use of these and other institutions and unless techniques are developed for applying such knowledge effectively, the demands for facilities, personnel, and funds for their operation will increase enormously.

7. DISCUSSION

The data and trends reviewed in this paper emphasize the need for more basic and applied research on the biological, genetic, psychological, behavioral, social, and political phenomena that are responsible for producing the problems that eventually require people to be institutionalized. Only through such knowledge can primary prevention be achieved. Additional research is also needed on the development of more effective treatment and rehabilitation programs, i.e., secondary and tertiary prevention techniques. The deinstitutionalization of large numbers of persons from mental hospitals with brain syndromes, schizophrenia, affective disorders, and other disorders continues to emphasize the need for more knowledge about biological, social, and psychological factors that affect the course and outcome of these disorders in persons from various age, sex, socioeconomic, and cultural groups. This, in turn, will require more epidemiologic, statistical, and demographic research to acquire the data needed for such purposes. Indeed, this knowledge is basic to the development of more effective community programs for prevention and control of mental disorders and promotion of mental health.

The new community mental health centers legislation places heavy responsibilities on the community mental health centers (PL 94-63, 1975). They must provide their basic services—inpatient, outpatient, day care, and other partial hospitalization services and emergency services. In addition, they are to provide a full range of diagnostic, treatment, liaison and followup services to children and elderly; followup services for residents of their catchment area who have been discharged from a mental health facility; consultation and education services to schools, courts, law enforcement, and correctional agencies. Centers will also enter into collaborative arrangements with health maintenance organizations (HMOs) insofar as this may be practicable. This will require additional knowledge about psychiatric morbidity in primary care and the interrelationships of mental and emotional problems with physical illness (Shapiro and Fink 1963; Fink et al. 1969; Shepherd et al. 1966; Regional Office for Europe 1973; Regier and Goldberg 1976). Each center is also required to devote a percentage of its budget for evaluation of its activities. This will require the addition of staff with the necessary training and experience to design and implement the relevant studies.

The data presented in this report indicate the dimensions of some of the problems that have to be solved. It should be borne in mind that the projections of numbers of inmates of different types of institutions are minimal in that they have taken into account only the effect of expected changes in the numbers of persons in the various age, sex, and race groups of the population of the United States. If increases also occur in the rates of use of mental health facilities, the projections presented would be increased over and above those described. Similarly, increases in the incidence and prevalence rates of schizophrenia would add to the number of persons with this disorder in the population, and increases in the rate of imprisonment and duration of prison sentences would add to the number of persons in correctional institutions.

Indeed, the expected increases in the sizes of the

problems dealt with in this paper present a continuing challenge to the researchers in all of the sciences that are involved in unravelling the causes of mental disorders and related social problems and developing improved methods to treat and rehabilitate affected individuals. The challenge seems to be particularly great to those who are responsible for the development of the statistical and epidemiological services that are essential to the collection of the data needed to meet many of the requirements of the community mental health centers legislation.

Despite the progress made in epidemiologic and biostatistical research on the mental disorders, there is still a considerable agenda of unfinished business (Kramer 1975). The accomplishments of the past 30 years serve only to highlight shortcomings of our knowledge concerning the distribution of mental disorders, the patterns of use of mental health and related human services, and their effectiveness. Among the high priority problems that need solution are the development of generally applicable procedures for case finding, improved diagnostic procedures; more precise measures of need for specific types of psychiatric services, followup studies, classifications of psychosocial factors, and social indicators. The solutions of these problems and many others will assist materially in narrowing the gap between knowledge now available and that which is needed to fulfill our mission.

Of particular importance for epidemiologic research is the establishment of several field research units with adequate staffing and *stable*, long-term financing to design and implement research for determining the extent to which community mental health programs are affecting the level of disability from mental disorders at the catchment area level. Indeed, it is a matter of the greatest urgency that adequate resources—financial, person power, scientific and administrative—be made available to solve the various problems discussed in this paper. If this is not done, then our efforts to document quantitatively the effectiveness of programs to prevent and control mental disorders will continue to suffer from many of the same shortcomings that have impeded our past and continue to impede current efforts to accomplish this.

8. SUMMARY

This report has reviewed the trends in patterns of use of psychiatric facilities in the United States from 1946 to 1973 and the impact such changes have had on the composition of the institutional population.

As a result of the development of community-based programs for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders, the locus of care of persons with such disorders has shifted from the large State mental hospitals to community-based facilities, particularly to outpatient psychiatric services and community mental health centers. To illustrate, in 1955, 1.7 million episodes of care were provided by the universe of psychiatric facilities that report to the National Institute of Mental Health. Of these, 49 percent were accounted for by State and county mental hospitals, 23 percent outpatient psychiatric services, 16 percent general hospital inpatient psychiatric units, and 12 percent for all other facilities. By 1973, the number of episodes of care provided by all facilities increased to 5.2 million. Of these, only 12 percent were accounted for by State and county mental hospitals, 49 percent by outpatient psychiatric services, 23 percent by community mental health centers, 9 percent by general hospital inpatient psychiatric units, and 7 percent by other reporting facilities.

These changes have had a marked effect on the composition of the institutional population. In 1950, 1.6 million persons (1 percent of the population of the United States) were in institutions. The largest portion were in mental institutions (39 percent), the second largest portion in homes for the aged and dependent (19 percent), and the third largest portion in correctional institutions (17 percent). By 1970, the number of persons in institutions increased to 2.1 million persons, about 1 percent of the total population. The largest portion were in homes for the aged and dependent (44 percent), the next largest in mental institutions (20 percent), and the third largest in correctional institutions (15 percent).

This report presents detailed descriptions of the institutionalization rates (i.e., numbers of persons in specific types of institutions per 100,000 population) specific for age, sex, and race and speculates on the effect of projected changes in the age dis-

tribution of the population of the United States between 1970 and 1985 on the expected numbers of persons that will be under care of mental health facilities, the numbers of schizophrenics in the population, the numbers of persons in correctional institutions and in homes for the aged and dependent by 1985. Of particular importance is the fact that large increases are expected in numbers of persons in high-risk age groups for the use of mental health facilities and correctional institutions, homes for the aged and dependent and other institutions that constitute the institutional population.

The changes in the numbers of persons in specific types of institutions have been the result of a variety of factors, such as social legislation, new discoveries for treatment of diseases, demographic changes, skyrocketing costs of general hospital and domiciliary care for persons with chronic illnesses, social conditions and problems, racist and other discriminatory practices; inadequate community programs and inappropriate living arrangements for persons who are aged, disabled, or mentally ill. The implications of these changes for manpower, research, and services are discussed.

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APPENDIX 1

A NOTE OF DEFINITIONS

Appendix tables 1 to 9 and figures 1 to 11 contain data based on the NIMH National Reporting Program. Since this program deals primarily with mental health facilities, facilities and institutions are defined in more detailed categories than those used in the Decennial Censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Tables 10-11 and figures 12 to 18 are based on the Decennial Censuses. The categories of institutions and facilities used in these two data systems are not exactly comparable. Definitions used in each system follow. The differences are such, however, that they do not affect the validity of the broad trends discussed in this paper.

APPENDIX 1.1

DEFINITIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES AS USED IN THE NATIONAL REPORTING SYSTEM OF NIMH

Psychiatric hospitals. A public or private mental hospital where the primary concern is to provide inpatient care and treatment to the mentally ill.

General hospital providing psychiatric services. A hospital that knowingly and routinely admits patients for the express purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness.

a. With separate psychiatric unit(s). A separate psychiatric unit is an organizational or administrative entity within a facility which provides one or more treatments or other clinical services for patients with a known or suspected psychiatric diagnosis and is specifically established and staffed for use by patients served in this unit. If this is an inpatient unit, beds are set up and staffed specifically for psychiatric patients in a separate ward or unit. These beds may be located in a specific building, wing, or floor, or they may be a specific group of beds physically separated from regular or surgical beds.

b. With general psychiatric inpatient service. A hospital which knowingly and routinely admits patients with a known or suspected psychiatric diagnosis but for whom services are not provided in a separate psychiatric unit. Inpatient care is provided in beds set up and staffed for general use not specifically set aside for psychiatric patients. Such beds are in regular medical or surgical wards with no physical separation or isolation of the psychiatric inpatient from other inpatients. These facilities have not been surveyed directly since the Inventory conducted in January 1969. However, information regarding these facilities has been up-dated regularly since that time on the basis of other available sources.

Residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. A residential institution that primarily serves children who by clinical diagnosis are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally and which provides treatment services usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist.

Outpatient psychiatric clinic. An administratively distinct facility whose primary purpose is to provide nonresidential mental health service and in which a psychiatrist assumes medical responsibility for all patients and/or directs the mental health program.

Mental health day/night facility. A separate facility whose primary purpose is to provide a planned program of milieu therapy and other treatment modalities. The service is designed for nonresidential patients who spend only part of a 24-hour period in the facility.

Comprehensive community mental health center. (According to regulations in PL 88-164 and/or PL 88-165.) Facilities which form a service network providing comprehensive services and continuity of care for patients with mental illness and emotional disorders. As a minimum, the center must provide inpatient care, outpatient care, day treatment service, emergency service, and community consultation and education.

Multi-service mental health facility. A facility offering more than one major service (e.g., inpatient and outpatient, day and outpatient, etc.) and not considered to be primarily any one of the above types of facilities.

APPENDIX 1.2
DEFINITIONS USED IN COLLECTION OF DATA ON PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION 1

Inmates of Institutions

Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "inmate of institution" regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place.

Institutions

Correctional institutions.--This major category includes prisons and reformatories and also local jails and workhouses.

Prisons and reformatories are places in which persons convicted of relatively serious crimes serve their sentences. The prisons and reformatories are shown by two types of control: Federal institutions operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, and State institutions.

A problem in classification has to do with inmates classified as criminally insane and delinquent. They might be housed in either prisons or mental hospitals. They have been classified on the basis of where they were at the time of enumeration--those in institutions (or wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies have been classified as prisoners, and those in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies have been classified as mental patients.

Local jails and workhouses, in general, are operated by counties and cities and are places in which persons are awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short-term sentences.

Mental hospitals.--Patients in mental hospitals comprise not only those receiving care in mental hospitals as such but also patients in psychiatric wards or services of general hospitals and of veterans hospitals, and in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Mental hospitals are classified by type of control into Federal hospitals, comprising the psychiatric facilities in hospitals operated by the Veterans' Administration and also the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky; State, county, and city hospitals; and private hospitals, comprising proprietary and nonprofit establishments providing care for psychiatric patients.

Institutions combining psychiatric care with care for the mentally handicapped were defined as mental hospitals. However, the neurological services of the Veterans' Administration hospitals were defined as belonging in the category of chronic disease hospitals (except tuberculosis and mental), and psychiatric facilities for prisoners under the control of State departments of corrections were classified as prisons.

Residential treatment centers.--This classification is intended to include those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally and which provide treatment services usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Tuberculosis hospitals.--Patients in tuberculosis hospitals comprise not only those receiving care in hospitals primarily devoted to treatment of this

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1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973: pp. X-XIII

disease but also those patients in tuberculosis wards or services of general hospitals and veterans hospitals. Tuberculosis hospitals are classified by type of control into Federal hospitals; State, county, and city hospitals; and private hospitals.

Chronic disease hospitals (except tuberculosis and mental).--This category covers both (1) hospitals for chronic disease and (2) chronic disease wards or services of general hospitals and veterans hospitals. The neurological services of Veterans' Administration hospitals are also included in this category.

Homes for the aged and dependent.--This category comprises a somewhat heterogeneous group of places in which the great majority of the inmates are older persons. However, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Because of the heterogeneity of the classification, an attempt has been made to subclassify these places according to the presence of nursing care. Two subcategories of the broader group were established--homes known to have nursing care. Skilled nursing care is defined as nursing services and procedures which require training, judgment, technical knowledge, and skills beyond those which the untrained person possesses. It involves administering medications and carrying out procedures in accordance with the orders, instructions, and prescriptions of the attending physician or surgeon. Skilled nursing care is not usually involved in providing purely personal services, such as help in walking and getting in and out of bed; help with bathing, dressing, and normal feeding; supervision over medications which can be self-administered; and other items of personal assistance of this order. Homes not known to have nursing care are a residual category consisting of those homes enumerated in the census but not included in the inventory of nursing homes known to have professional nursing staffs. For the most part these homes offer only domiciliary or personal care.

Homes for the aged and dependent have also been distinguished by type of control. For the most part, the Federal and State homes comprise the Federal domiciliary facilities operated by the Veterans' Administration. County and city homes continue the functions of the traditional county home or county poor farm. In some States they are in a period of transition from the traditional county home to the county hospital. The category "private nonprofit homes" comprises homes for the aged operated by religious, fraternal, and nationality groups, and other types of nonprofit organizations. Private proprietary homes represent all homes operated by private persons on a profit-making basis.

Homes and schools for the mentally handicapped.--This category comprises those institutions which provide care primarily for the mentally handicapped but in many instances also for epileptics. Hospitals known to provide treatment both for psychiatric patients and for the mentally handicapped are excluded from the present classification and considered to be mental hospitals. Homes and schools which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally handicapped are considered to fall in the latter category.

Homes and schools for the physically handicapped.--This major category includes homes and schools for the blind, homes and schools for the deaf, and other homes and schools for the physically handicapped. Schools for persons with speech problems are classified with homes and schools for the deaf. The category of other homes and schools includes those providing relatively long-term care to the crippled, such as those suffering from poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, or muscular dystrophy, and homes and schools that admit the crippled and also the blind or the deaf. The data are classified by type of control as public or private.

Homes for dependent and neglected children.--This class of homes covers orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care for children; it also covers institutions generally known as receiving homes or shelters which provide temporary care primarily to dependent and neglected children whose homes have been broken by illness, desertion, death, or other social crises. The data are classified by type of control as public or private homes.

If a home providing care to dependent and neglected children was known to provide care to adults as well as children, all the residents were allocated to the category of "homes for the aged and dependent."

Homes for unwed mothers.--This category includes institutions which provide domiciliary care for unwed mothers and their children. These institutions may provide social services and medical care which include prenatal care delivery, and postnatal care within the institution or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the institution.

Training schools for juvenile delinquents.--These institutions (including forestry camps for juveniles) are classified by the nature of their control into public or private institutions.

Public training schools for juvenile delinquents are readily identifiable institutions. The majority of them are State institutions operated by a State agency (i.e., departments of welfare, corrections, or institutions, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17, all of whom are committed to them by the courts.

Private training schools are those operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed to them by the courts as delinquents; others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. A distinguishing factor between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, the former can control their selection and intake.

Detention homes.--These are institutions providing temporary care primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

APPENDIX 2 : THE EFFECT OF THE UNDERENUMERATION OF THE POPULATION IN 1970 ON INSTITUTIONAL RATES

Rates per 100,000 population as shown in charts 12 to 18 and Table 10 have been based on the 1970 Decennial Census estimates of the U.S. population, unadjusted for underenumeration. The net undercount varied considerably by age, sex, and race as demonstrated below.

Preferred estimates of the percent of net undercount of the population, by sex, race, and broad age groups: 1970

Age	White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 20	1.6	1.7	1.4	5.7	6.1	5.3
20-24...	1.8	2.5	1.1	5.9	8.7	3.4
25-44...	2.7	4.0	1.5	10.2	16.0	4.7
45-64...	1.7	2.5	1.0	7.9	10.7	5.4
65+.....	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	- 2.7	3.9

Note: The preferred estimates are a composite of analytic methods, corresponding to set D estimates (adjusted). Base of percentages is the corrected population. Minus sign(-) indicates a net overcount. Estimates for 1970 are based on census figures which have been adjusted for race misclassification in the complete count, affecting some 327,000 persons, mostly of Spanish ancestry, and for a gross overstatement of centenarians, amounting to about 103,000 persons.

Source: Adapted from: Siegel, J.S., "Estimates of Coverage of the Population by Sex, Race, and Age in the 1970 Census," Demography Vol 11, No. 1, February 1974

Using the above table, the rates shown in this report may be corrected to adjust for this undercount by multiplication by the following factor:

$$R^1 = (1-\frac{p}{100}) R$$

Where R^1 is the rate adjusted for underenumeration, p is the percent of net undercount, and R is the rate shown in this report (unadjusted for underenumeration). Such adjustment would reduce the differences by age, sex, and race noted in this report but would not account for the major differences observed.

For example, the rate per 100,000 population in schools for juvenile delinquents for white males under 20 is 73.8, for nonwhite males--181.4 (Table 10). Referring to the above table the adjusted rates would be as follows:

$$R^1 \text{ white males} = (1- \frac{1.7}{100}) 73.8 = 72.5$$

$$R^1 \text{ nonwhite males} = (1- \frac{6.1}{100}) 181.4 = 170.3$$

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1 - Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions by type of institution and sex of residents, United States 1950, 1960, 1970

Appendix Table 2 - Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Appendix Table 3 - Number and percent distribution of inpatient and outpatient care episodes and rate per 100,000 population, by type of psychiatric facility: United States, 1946, 1955, 1963, and 1973

Appendix Table 4 - Number, percent distribution, rate per 100,000 population, and percent change in rate of patient care episodes in psychiatric services, by type of psychiatric service, by age, United States, 1966 and 1971

Appendix Table 5 - Number of resident patients, total admissions, net releases, and deaths, State and county mental hospitals, United States, 1950-1973

Appendix Table 6 - Number and rate per 100,000 population and percent change in number and rate, resident patients by age and sex, State and county mental hospitals, United States, 1955 and 1973

Appendix Table 7 - Number and percent distribution of patients with mental disorders resident in selected long-term institutions by age and sex, 1963 and 1969

Appendix Table 8 - Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population -- first admissions by age and sex, and ratios of male to female first admissions by age, State and county mental hospitals, United States 1946, 1955, 1972

Appendix Table 9 - Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population - first admission by diagnosis and sex and ratios of male to female first admissions by diagnosis, State and county mental hospitals, United States 1946 and 1972

Appendix Table 10 - Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population - resident patients by diagnosis and sex, State and county mental hospitals, United States, 1955 and 1973

Appendix Table 11 - Number, percent distribution, and rates per 100,000 population of inpatient and outpatient care episodes by diagnosis and sex, by type of psychiatric facility, all psychiatric facilities: United States, 1971

Appendix Table 12 - Number of admissions and admission rates per 100,000 population, psychiatric facilities, by age and color: United States, 1971

Appendix Table 13 - Effect of population changes expected to occur in the U.S. Between 1970 and 1985 on annual admissions to psychiatric facilities, assuming no change in annual age-color specific admission rates during interval

Appendix Table 14 - Number of new cases of schizophrenia reported to register and treated incidence rates per 1,000 population specific for age, sex and color: Monroe County, 1970

Appendix Table 15 - Effect of population changes expected to occur in the U.S. between 1970 and 1985 on annual number of new cases of schizophrenia coming under care, assuming no change in annual age-color specific treated incidence rates during interval

Appendix Table 16 - Number of cases of schizophrenia under care (hospitalized and not hospitalized) and treated prevalence rates per 1,000 population, specific for age, sex, and color: Monroe County, 1970

Appendix Table 17 - Effect of population changes expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985 on annual number of cases of schizophrenia under care (hospitalized and unhospitalized) assuming no change in annual age-color-specific treated prevalence rates during interval

Appendix Table 18 - Inmates of correctional institutions 1970: Number of inmates and number per 100,000 population by age, color and sex

Appendix Table 19 - Effect of population changes expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985 assuming no change in number of inmates in such institutions per 100,000 population during interval (i.e., that number of inmates per 100,000 population in 1985 specific for age, color and sex was identical to that in 1970)

Appendix Table 20 - Effect of population changes expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985 on number of residents in homes for the aged and dependent, assuming no change in number of residents in such institutions per 100,000 population during interval (i.e., that number of residents per 100,000 in 1985 specific for age and color was identical to that in 1970)

Appendix Table 1

Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions by type of institution and sex of residents, United States 1950, 1960, 1970 [1/]

Type of Institution	Total			Males			Females		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
	Number of persons resident [1/]								
Total all institutions	1,566,846	1,886,967	2,126,719	[2/]949,628	[2/]1,116,825	[2/]1,126,327	[2/]617,218	[2/]770,142	[2/]1,000,392
Correctional institutions	264,557	346,015	328,020	251,562	329,672	313,800	12,995	16,343	14,220
Mental hospitals & residential treatment centers	613,628	630,046	433,890	328,825	335,592	244,770	284,803	294,454	189,120
Tuberculosis hospitals	76,291	65,009	16,912	47,472	46,110	11,584	28,819	18,899	5,328
Chronic disease hospitals (excl. TB & mental)	20,084	42,476	67,120	11,951	25,429	38,004	8,133	17,047	29,116
Homes for the aged and dependent	296,783	469,717	927,514	148,417	187,923	303,700	148,366	281,794	623,814
Homes & schools for the mentally handicapped	134,189	174,727	201,992	68,685	94,502	113,659	65,504	80,225	88,333
Homes & schools for the physically handicapped	20,999	24,291	22,739	11,206	13,267	12,760	9,793	11,024	9,979
Homes for dependent & neglected children	96,300	73,306	47,594	53,851	41,290	28,256	42,449	32,016	19,338
Homes for unwed mothers	3,135	3,497	4,209	[2/]	[2/]	[2/]	[2/] 3,135	[2/] 3,497	[2/] 4,209
Training schools for juvenile delinquents	36,986	45,695	66,457	23,968	33,765	52,769	13,018	11,930	13,688
Detention homes	3,894	10,821	10,272	3,018	7,680	6,590	876	3,141	3,682
Diagnostic & reception centers	(N.A.)	1,367	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)
	Percent distribution of persons resident								
Total all institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Correctional institutions	16.9	18.3	15.4	26.5	29.5	27.9	2.1	2.1	1.4
Mental hospitals & residential treatment centers	39.2	33.4	20.4	34.6	30.0	21.7	46.1	38.2	18.9
Tuberculosis hospitals	4.9	3.4	0.8	5.0	4.1	1.0	4.7	2.5	0.5
Chronic disease hospitals (excl. TB & mental)	1.3	2.3	3.2	[illegible]	2.3	3.4	1.3	2.2	2.9
Homes for the aged and dependent	18.9	24.8	43.6	15.6	16.8	27.0	24.0	36.6	62.4
Homes & schools for the mentally handicapped	8.6	9.3	9.5	7.2	8.5	10.1	10.6	10.4	8.8
Homes & schools for the physically handicapped	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0
Homes for dependent & neglected children	6.1	3.9	2.2	5.7	3.7	2.5	6.9	4.2	1.9
Homes for unwed mothers	0.2	0.2	0.2	[2/]	[2/]	[2/]	[2/] 0.5	[2/] 0.5	[2/] 0.4
Training schools for juvenile delinquents	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	3.0	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.4
Detention homes	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4
Diagnostic & reception centers	(N.A.)	0.1	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)

Appendix Table 1 (Continued)

Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions by type of institution and sex of residents, United States 1950, 1960, 1970[1/]

Type of Institution	Total			Males			Females		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
	Rate of persons resident per 100,000 population								
Total all institutions	1,035.4	1,052.3	1,046.6	1,263.0	1,264.4	1,138.7	810.6	846.4	959.2
Correctional institutions	174.8	193.0	161.4	334.6	373.2	317.3	17.1	18.0	13.6
Mental hospitals & residential treatment centers	405.5	351.3	213.5	437.3	379.9	247.5	374.1	323.6	181.3
Tuberculosis hospitals	50.4	36.3	8.3	63.1	52.2	11.7	37.9	20.5	5.1
Chronic disease hospitals (excl. TB & mental)	13.3	23.7	33.0	15.9	28.8	38.4	10.7	18.7	27.9
Homes for the aged & dependent	196.1	261.9	456.4	197.4	212.7	307.0	194.9	309.7	598.1
Homes & schools for the mentally handicapped	88.7	97.4	99.4	91.4	107.0	114.9	86.0	88.2	84.7
Homes & schools for the physically handicapped	13.9	13.5	11.2	14.9	15.0	12.9	12.9	12.1	9.6
Homes for dependent & neglected children	63.5	40.9	23.4	71.6	46.7	28.6	55.8	35.2	18.5
Homes for unwed mothers	2.1	2.0	2.1	2/	2/	2/	2/ 4.1	2/ 3.8	2/ 4.0
Training schools for juvenile delinquints	24.4	25.5	32.7	31.9	38.2	53.3	17.1	13.1	13.1
Detention homes	2.6	6.0	5.1	4.0	8.7	6.7	1.2	3.4	3.5
Diagnostic & reception centers	(N.A.)	0.8	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)

1/ As of date of decennial census of 1950, 1960, and 1970.

2/ All residents of homes for unwed mothers are female with the exception of some male newborn infants. This also explains why the sum of the data for males and for females by type of institution do not add to the total for all institutions.

Soutce: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1953, 1963, 1973.

Appendix Table 2

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

A. All Institutions

B. Mental Institutions

C. Homes for the Aged and Dependent

D. Correctional Institutions

E. Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents

F. Homes and Schools for Mentally Handicapped

G. Tuberculosis Hospitals

H. Chronic Disease Hospitals

I. Detention Homes

J. Homes for Unwed Mothers

K. Homes for Neglected and Dependent Children

L. Homes and Schools for Physically Handicapped

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Persons in Institutions, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Appendix Table 2

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	A. All Institutions						B. Mental Institutions					
	Number of Persons Resident 1/			Rate per 100,000 Population			Number of Persons Resident 1/			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Both Sexes-Total.	1,566,846	1,886,967	2,126,719	1035.4	1052.3	1046.6	613,628	630,046	433,890	405.5	351.3	213.5
Under 20 years...	240,788	283,908	298,579	469.0	411.4	387.9	11,023	19,169	35,100	21.5	27.8	45.6
20 years & over..	1,326,058	1,603,059	1,828,140	1326.3	1452.2	1448.1	602,605	610,877	398,790	602.7	553.7	315.9
20-24 years....	104,280	108,061	149,092	902.9	1000.5	910.7	18,818	16,956	24,014	162.9	157.0	146.7
25-44 years....	426,761	443,717	348,817	939.7	946.1	726.8	189,471	167,730	103,685	417.2	357.6	216.0
45-64 years....	409,598	436,225	362,616	1333.1	1209.8	867.1	252,970	248,351	158,048	823.4	688.8	377.9
65 years & over	385,419	615,056	967,615	3134.8	3714.2	4822.3	141,346	177,840	113,043	1149.7	1073.9	563.4
Males.....	949,628	1,116,825	1,126,327	1263.0	1264.4	1138.7	328,825	335,592	244,770	437.3	379.9	247.5
Under 20 years...	144,978	184,111	202,222	556.5	526.2	516.7	6,830	12,680	22,722	26.2	36.2	58.1
20 years & over..	804,650	932,714	924,105	1637.6	1748.6	1546.0	321,995	322,912	222,048	555.3	605.4	371.5
20-24 years....	79,178	88,102	123,872	1402.2	1671.0	1564.6	12,003	11,155	16,595	212.6	211.6	209.6
25-44 years....	294,310	327,193	268,622	1319.7	1426.6	1145.6	108,815	99,182	65,718	487.9	432.5	280.3
45-64 years....	255,898	269,306	217,798	1664.4	1527.6	1089.4	135,710	132,618	88,796	882.7	752.3	444.2
65 years & over	175,264	248,113	313,813	3015.2	3306.8	3728.9	65,467	79,957	50,939	1126.3	1065.7	605.3
Females.....	617,218	770,142	1,000,392	810.6	846.4	959.2	284,803	294,454	189,120	374.1	323.6	181.3
Under 20 years...	95,810	99,797	96,357	378.8	293.4	254.7	4,193	6,489	12,378	16.6	19.1	32.7
20 years & over..	521,408	670,345	904,035	1025.5	1176.5	1360.1	280,610	287,965	176,742	551.9	505.4	265.9
20-24 years....	25,102	19,959	25,220	425.3	361.0	298.3	6,815	5,801	7,419	115.5	104.9	87.8
25-44 years....	132,451	116,524	80,195	573.1	486.2	326.7	80,656	68,548	37,967	349.0	286.0	154.7
45-64 years....	153,700	166,919	144,818	1001.3	905.8	663.8	117,260	115,733	69,252	763.9	628.0	317.4
65 years & over	210,155	366,943	653,802	3242.1	4051.7	5612.1	75,879	97,883	62,104	1170.6	1080.8	533.1
White Males.....	791,150	889,156	871,554	1176.3	1134.6	1005.0	288,185	286,138	200,516	428.5	365.1	231.2
Under 20 years...	124,313	145,803	143,995	544.7	480.5	432.0	5,371	10,415	18,090	23.5	34.3	54.3
20 years & over..	666,837	743,353	727,559	1500.8	1547.9	1362.8	282,814	275,723	182,426	636.5	573.0	341.7
20-24 years....	55,810	61,323	77,502	1111.0	1320.0	1116.6	9,347	8,634	12,473	186.1	185.8	179.7
25-44 years....	220,521	224,754	180,032	1102.2	1096.2	867.5	90,959	78,661	50,105	454.6	383.6	241.4
45-64 years....	224,339	225,477	179,615	1598.5	1412.4	995.2	121,414	115,338	75,067	865.1	722.5	415.9
65 years & over	166,167	231,799	290,410	3097.3	3355.5	3798.4	61,094	73,090	44,781	1138.8	1058.0	585.7

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	A. All Institutions						B. Mental Institutions					
	Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population			Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
White Females....	560,002	692,455	913,531	824.8	860.6	1003.6	253,272	258,475	160,203	373.0	321.2	176.0
Under 20 years...	86,023	83,746	76,570	390.3	285.4	239.0	3,344	5,359	9,976	15.2	18.3	31.1
20 years & over..	473,979	608,709	836,961	1033.7	1190.8	1418.9	249,928	253,116	150,227	545.1	495.2	254.7
20-24 years....	20,497	15,787	20,119	395.4	327.2	274.1	5,485	4,633	5,934	105.8	96.1	80.8
25-44 years....	112,218	93,845	65,321	544.7	442.6	305.9	68,295	56,257	30,064	331.5	265.3	140.8
45-64 years....	138,765	147,019	127,197	987.7	880.8	648.7	104,977	101,561	59,102	747.2	608.5	301.4
65 years & over	202,499	352,058	624,324	3365.8	4193.2	5843.2	71,171	90,660	55,127	1183.0	1079.8	515.9
Nonwhite Males...	158,478	227,669	254,773	1998.1	2284.8	2089.8	40,640	49,454	44,254	512.4	496.3	363.0
Under 20 years...	20,665	38,308	58,227	640.5	824.4	1002.9	1,459	2,265	4,632	45.2	48.7	79.8
20 years & over..	137,813	189,361	196,546	2929.0	3561.2	3078.2	39,181	47,189	39,622	832.7	887.5	620.5
20-24 years....	23,368	26,779	46,370	3750.1	4274.3	4748.8	2,656	2,521	4,122	426.2	402.4	422.1
25-44 years....	73,789	102,439	88,590	3216.9	4214.1	3287.4	17,856	20,521	15,613	778.4	844.2	579.4
45-64 years....	31,559	43,829	38,183	2354.5	2632.6	1964.4	14,296	17,280	13,729	1066.6	1037.9	706.3
65 years & over	9,097	16,314	23,403	2031.4	2741.5	3039.2	4,373	6,867	6,158	976.5	1154.0	799.7
Nonwhite Females.	57,216	77,687	86,861	694.0	738.0	654.5	31,531	35,979	28,917	382.4	342.1	217.9
Under 20 years...	9,787	16,051	19,787	301.1	344.1	341.6	849	1,130	2,402	26.1	24.2	41.5
20 years & over..	47,429	61,636	67,074	949.7	1051.5	896.8	30,682	34,849	26,515	614.4	594.5	354.5
20-24 years....	4,605	4,172	5,101	640.2	593.1	458.4	1,330	1,163	1,485	184.9	165.3	133.5
25-44 years....	20,233	22,679	14,874	806.6	821.5	465.8	12,361	12,291	7,903	492.8	445.2	247.5
45-64 years....	14,935	19,900	17,621	1148.3	1145.4	797.9	12,283	14,172	10,150	944.4	815.7	459.6
65 years & over	7,656	14,885	29,478	1644.0	2253.2	3054.3	4,708	7,223	6,977	1010.9	1093.4	722.9

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	C. Homes for the Aged and Dependent						D. Correctional Institutions					
	Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population			Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Both Sexes-Total.	296,783	469,717	927,514	196.1	261.9	456.4	264,557	346,015	328,020	174.8	193.0	161.4
Under 20 years...	3,875	2,265	3,202	7.5	3.3	4.2	19,475	32,607	36,219	37.9	47.3	47.1
20 years & over..	292,908	467,452	924,312	293.0	423.7	732.2	245,082	313,408	291,801	245.1	284.1	231.1
20-24 years....	1,426	1,426	3,177	12.3	13.2	19.4	53,858	65,421	87,611	466.3	605.7	535.2
25-44 years....	11,004	12,796	20,220	24.2	27.3	42.1	141,740	185,745	159,785	312.1	396.0	332.9
45-64 years....	62,942	65,277	105,108	204.9	181.0	251.4	44,344	57,146	40,212	144.3	158.5	96.2
65 years & over	217,536	387,953	795,807	1769.3	2342.8	3966.0	5,140	5,096	4,193	41.8	30.8	20.9
Males.....	148,417	187,923	303,700	197.4	212.7	307.0	251,562	329,672	313,800	334.6	373.2	317.3
Under 20 years...	1,903	1,063	1,886	7.3	3.0	4.8	18,109	30,736	34,000	69.5	87.8	86.9
20 years & over..	146,514	186,860	301,814	298.2	350.3	504.9	233,453	298,936	279,800	475.1	560.4	468.1
20-24 years....	717	806	1,865	12.7	15.3	23.6	51,157	62,729	83,906	906.0	1189.8	1059.8
25-44 years....	6,496	7,382	11,150	29.1	32.2	47.6	134,668	176,759	153,530	603.8	770.7	654.8
45-64 years....	45,884	39,762	54,673	298.4	225.5	273.5	42,724	54,695	38,672	277.9	310.3	193.4
65 years & over	93,417	138,910	234,126	1607.1	1581.4	2782.0	4,904	4,753	3,692	84.4	63.3	43.9
Females.....	148,366	281,794	623,814	194.9	309.7	598.1	12,995	16,343	14,220	17.1	18.0	13.6
Under 20 years...	1,972	1,202	1,316	7.8	3.5	3.5	1,366	1,871	2,219	5.4	5.5	5.9
20 years & over..	146,394	280,592	622,498	287.9	492.5	936.5	11,629	14,472	12,001	22.9	25.4	18.1
20-24 years....	709	620	1,312	12.0	11.2	15.5	2,701	2,692	3,705	45.8	48.7	43.8
25-44 years....	4,508	5,414	9,070	19.5	22.6	37.0	7,072	8,986	6,255	30.6	37.5	25.5
45-64 years....	17,058	25,515	50,435	111.1	138.5	231.2	1,620	2,451	1,540	10.6	13.3	7.1
65 years & over	124,119	249,043	561,681	1914.8	2749.9	4821.4	236	343	501	3.6	3.8	4.3
White Males.....	141,185	177,419	281,957	209.9	226.4	325.1	165,277	205,687	179,434	245.7	262.5	206.9
Under 20 years...	1,766	908	1,580	7.7	3.0	4.7	12,121	20,026	17,434	53.1	66.0	52.3
20 years & over..	139,419	176,511	280,377	313.8	367.6	525.2	153,156	185,661	162,000	344.7	385.8	303.4
20-24 years....	569	673	1,571	11.3	14.5	22.6	32,518	40,246	46,162	647.3	866.3	665.1
25-44 years....	5,743	6,153	9,226	28.7	30.0	44.5	84,849	103,470	87,786	424.1	504.6	423.0
45-64 years....	42,648	36,040	48,684	303.9	225.8	269.7	31,834	38,362	25,393	226.8	240.3	140.7
65 years & over	90,459	133,645	220,896	1686.1	1934.6	2889.2	3,955	3,583	2,659	73.7	51.8	34.8

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	E. Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents						F. Homes and Schools for Mentally Handicapped					
	Number of Persons Resident 1/ 2/			Rate per 100,000 Population 2/			Number of Persons Resident 1/			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Both Sexes-Total	36,986	45,695	66,457	24.4	25.5	32.7	134.189	174,727	201,992	88.7	97.4	99.4
Under 20 years...	34,742	44,001	59,336	67.7	63.8	77.1	46,265	73,879	82,428	90.1	107.1	107.1
20 years & over..	2,244	1,694	7,121	2.2	1.5	5.6	87,924	100,848	119,564	87.9	91.4	94.7
20-24 years....	1,441	920	4,271	12.5	8.5	26.1	17,846	18,631	25,377	154.5	172.5	155.0
25-44 years....	803	774	2,850	1.8	1.7	5.9	46,737	51,660	51,921	102.9	110.2	108.2
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,157	25,795	31,539	62.4	71.5	75.4
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,184	4,762	10,727	34.0	28.8	53.5
Males.....	23,968	33,765	52,769	31.9	38.2	53.3	68,685	94,502	113,659	91.4	107.0	114.9
Under 20 years...	22,709	32,403	46,365	87.2	92.6	118.5	26,668	43,270	49,604	102.4	123.7	126.7
20 years & over..	1,259	1,362	6,404	2.6	2.6	10.7	42,017	51,232	64,055	85.5	96.0	107.2
20-24 years....	1,092	804	4,134	19.3	15.2	52.2	9,264	10,379	14,922	164.1	196.9	188.5
25-44 years....	167	558	2,270	0.7	2.4	9.7	22,609	26,889	28,853	101.4	117.2	123.0
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,422	12,099	16,020	54.8	68.6	80.1
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,722	1,865	4,260	29.6	24.9	50.6
Females.....	13,018	11,930	13,688	17.1	13.1	13.1	65,504	80,225	88,333	86.0	88.2	84.7
Under 20 years...	12,033	11,598	12,971	47.6	34.1	34.3	19,597	30,609	32,824	77.5	90.0	86.8
20 years & over..	985	332	717	1.9	0.6	1.1	45,907	49,616	55,509	90.3	87.1	83.5
20-24 years....	349	116	137	5.9	2.1	1.6	8,582	8,252	10,455	145.4	149.3	123.7
25-44 years....	636	216	580	2.8	0.9	2.4	24,128	24,771	23,068	104.4	103.4	94.0
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,735	13,696	15,519	69.9	67.1	71.1
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,462	2,897	6,467	38.0	32.0	55.5
White Males.....	17,840	22,749	30,821	26.5	29.0	35.5	65,010	87,245	100,563	96.7	111.3	116.0
Under 20 years...	16,855	21,737	27,053	73.8	71.6	81.2	24,887	38,719	41,864	109.0	127.6	125.6
20 years & over..	985	1,012	3,768	2.2	2.1	7.1	40,123	48,526	58,699	90.3	101.0	109.9
20-24 years....	839	598	2,200	16.7	12.9	31.7	8,721	9,672	13,128	173.6	208.2	189.1
25-44 years....	146	414	1,568	0.7	2.0	7.6	21,648	25,281	26,472	108.2	123.3	127.6
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,094	11,750	14,969	57.7	73.6	82.9
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,660	1,823	4,130	30.9	26.4	54.0

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	C. Homes for the Aged and Dependent						D. Correctional Institutions					
	Number of Persons Resident[1/]			Rate per 100,000 Population			Number of Persons Resident[1/]			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
White Females....	144,431	273,220	598,460	212.7	339.6	657.4	7,320	8,125	7,765	10.8	10.1	8.5
Under 20 years...	1,853	1,096	1,135	8.4	3.7	3.5	797	1,153	1,340	3.6	3.9	4.2
20 years & over..	142,578	272,124	597,325	311.0	532.4	1012.6	6,523	6,972	6,425	14.2	13.6	10.9
20-24 years....	648	528	1,245	12.5	10.9	17.0	1,369	1,288	1,803	26.4	26.7	24.6
25-44 years....	4,125	4,807	8,050	20.0	22.7	37.7	3,843	3,941	3,277	18.7	18.6	15.3
45-64 years....	16,086	23,538	46,121	115.2	141.0	235.2	1,124	1,464	925	8.0	8.8	4.7
65 years & over	121,719	243,251	541,909	2023.2	2897.3	5071.8	187	279	420	3.1	3.3	3.9
Nonwhite Males...	7,232	10,504	21,743	91.2	105.4	178.3	86,285	123,985	134,366	1087.9	1244.3	1102.2
Under 20 years...	137	155	306	4.2	3.3	5.3	5,988	10,710	16,566	185.6	230.5	285.3
20 years & over..	7,095	10,349	21,437	150.8	194.6	335.7	80,297	113,275	117,800	1706.6	2130.3	1844.9
20-24 years....	148	133	294	23.8	21.2	30.1	18,639	22,483	37,744	2991.2	3588.6	3865.4
25-44 years....	753	1,229	1,924	32.8	50.6	71.4	49,819	73,289	65,744	2171.9	3015.0	2440.7
45-64 years....	3,236	3,722	5,989	241.4	223.6	308.1	10,890	16,333	13,279	812.5	981.0	683.2
65 years & over	2,958	5,265	13,230	660.5	884.8	1718.1	949	1,170	1,033	211.9	196.6	134.2
Nonwhite Females.	3,935	8,574	25,354	47.7	81.5	191.0	5,675	8,218	6,455	68.8	78.1	48.6
Under 20 years...	119	106	181	3.7	2.3	3.1	569	718	879	17.5	15.4	15.2
20 years & over..	3,816	8,468	25,173	76.4	144.5	336.6	5,106	7,500	5,576	102.2	127.9	74.5
20-24 years....	61	92	67	8.5	13.1	6.0	1,332	1,404	1,902	185.2	183.9	170.9
25-44 years....	383	607	1,020	15.3	22.0	31.9	3,229	5,045	2,978	128.7	182.8	93.3
45-64 years....	972	1,977	4,314	74.7	113.8	195.3	496	987	615	38.1	56.8	27.8
65 years & over	2,400	5,792	19,772	515.3	876.8	2048.6	49	64	81	10.5	9.7	8.4

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	E. Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents						F. Homes and Schools for Mentally Handicapped					
	Number of Persons Resident[1/2/]			Rate per 100,000 Population[2/]			Number of Persons Resident[1/]			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
White Females....	10,868	8,545	8,936	16.0	10.6	9.8	62,320	74,026	79,194	91.8	92.0	87.0
Under 20 years...	10,029	8,256	8,330	45.5	28.1	26.0	18,343	27,097	27,741	83.2	92.3	86.6
20 years & over..	839	289	606	1.8	0.6	1.0	43,977	46,929	51,453	95.9	91.8	87.2
20-24 years....	303	98	97	5.8	2.0	1.3	8,058	7,477	9,246	155.5	155.0	126.0
25-44 years....	536	191	509	2.6	0.9	2.4	23,104	23,282	21,261	112.1	109.8	99.6
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,421	13,295	14,719	74.2	79.7	67.8
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,394	2,875	6,227	39.8	34.2	58.3
Nonwhite Males...	6,128	11,016	21,948	77.3	110.6	180.0	3,675	7,257	13,096	46.3	72.8	107.4
Under 20 years...	5,854	10,666	19,312	181.4	229.5	332.6	1,781	4,551	7,740	55.2	97.9	133.3
20 years & over..	274	350	2,636	5.8	6.6	41.3	1,894	2,706	5,356	40.3	50.9	83.9
20-24 years....	253	206	1,934	40.6	32.9	198.1	543	707	1,794	87.1	112.8	183.7
25-44 years....	21	144	702	0.9	5.9	26.0	961	1,608	2,381	41.9	66.1	88.4
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	349	1,051	24.5	21.0	54.1
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	42	130	13.8	7.1	16.9
Nonwhite Females.	2,150	3,385	4,752	26.1	32.2	35.8	3,184	6,199	9,1[illegible]	38.6	58.9	68.9
Under 20 years...	2,004	3,342	4,641	61.7	71.6	80.1	1,254	3,512	5,083	38.6	76.3	87.8
20 years & over..	146	43	111	2.9	0.7	1.5	1,930	2,687	4,056	38.6	45.8	54.2
20-24 years....	46	18	40	6.4	2.6	3.6	524	775	1,209	72.8	110.2	108.7
25-44 years....	100	25	71	4.0	0.9	2.2	1,024	1,489	1,807	40.8	53.9	56.6
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	401	800	24.1	23.1	36.2
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	22	240	14.6	3.3	24.9

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	G. Tuberculosis Hospitals						H. Chronic Disease Hospitals					
	Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population			Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Both Sexes-Total.	76,291	65,009	16,912	50.4	36.3	8.3	20,084	42,476	67,120	13.3	23.7	33.0
Under 20 years...	6,753	4,329	852	13.2	6.3	1.1	865	1,616	4,626	1.7	2.3	6.0
20 years & over..	69,538	60,680	16,060	69.6	55.0	12.7	19,219	40,860	62,494	19.2	37.0	49.5
20-24 years....	8,170	2,238	598	70.7	20.7	3.7	582	394	1,090	5.0	3.6	12.2
25-44 years....	32,671	18,556	3,410	71.9	39.6	7.1	3,144	5,031	6,887	7.0	10.7	14.3
45-64 years....	22,105	25,688	6,984	71.9	71.2	16.7	6,636	12,271	18,425	21.6	34.0	44.1
65 years & over	6,592	14,198	5,068	53.6	85.7	25.3	8,857	23,164	35,192	72.0	139.9	175.4
Males.....	47,472	46,110	11,584	63.1	52.2	11.7	11,951	25,429	38,004	15.9	28.8	39.4
Under 20 years...	2,827	2,133	459	10.9	6.1	1.2	455	852	2,782	1.7	2.4	7.1
20 years & over..	44,645	43,977	11,125	90.9	82.4	18.6	11,496	24,577	35,222	23.3	46.1	58.9
20-24 years....	3,562	1,185	278	63.1	22.5	3.5	398	277	1,417	7.0	5.3	17.9
25-44 years....	18,587	12,150	2,400	83.3	53.0	10.2	2,130	3,651	4,654	9.6	15.9	19.8
45-64 years....	17,725	20,718	5,463	115.3	117.5	27.3	4,609	8,607	12,735	30.0	48.8	63.7
65 years & over	4,771	9,924	2,984	82.1	132.3	35.5	4,359	12,042	16,416	75.0	160.5	195.1
Females.....	28,819	18,899	5,328	37.9	20.5	5.1	8,133	17,047	29,116	10.7	18.7	27.9
Under 20 years...	3,926	2,196	393	15.5	6.5	1.0	410	764	1,844	1.6	2.2	4.9
20 years & over..	24,893	16,703	4,935	49.0	29.3	7.4	7,723	16,283	27,272	15.2	23.5	41.0
20-24 years....	4,608	1,053	320	78.1	19.0	3.8	184	117	573	3.1	2.1	6.8
25-44 years....	14,084	6,406	1,010	60.9	26.7	4.1	1,014	1,380	2,233	4.4	5.8	9.1
45-64 years....	4,380	4,970	1,521	28.5	27.0	7.0	2,027	3,664	5,690	13.2	19.8	26.1
65 years & over	1,821	4,274	2,084	28.1	47.2	17.9	4,498	11,122	18,776	69.4	122.8	161.2
White Males.....	39,491	34,012	7,997	58.7	43.4	9.2	10,589	21,334	31,470	15.7	27.2	36.3
Under 20 years...	1,945	1,273	275	8.5	4.2	0.8	401	577	1,967	1.8	1.9	5.9
20 years & over..	37,546	32,739	7,722	84.5	68.2	14.5	10,188	20,757	29,503	22.9	43.2	55.3
20-24 years....	2,695	689	186	53.6	14.8	2.7	348	233	1,134	6.9	5.0	16.3
25-44 years....	14,752	7,553	1,287	73.7	36.8	6.2	1,844	2,753	3,560	9.2	13.4	17.2
45-64 years....	15,633	16,091	3,823	111.4	100.8	21.2	4,025	7,166	10,521	28.7	44.9	58.3
65 years & over	4,466	8,406	2,426	83.2	121.5	31.7	3,971	10,605	14,288	74.0	153.5	186.9

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	G. Tuberculosis Hospitals						H. Chronic Disease Hospitals					
	Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population			Number of Persons Resident[1]			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
White Females....	22,796	12,276	3,715	33.6	15.3	4.1	7,345	14,783	24,849	10.8	18.4	27.3
Under 20 years...	2,707	1,306	217	12.3	4.5	0.7	349	486	1,335	1.6	1.7	4.2
20 years & over..	20,089	10,970	3,498	43.8	21.5	5.9	6,996	14,297	23,514	15.3	28.0	39.9
20-24 years....	3,489	539	160	67.3	11.2	2.2	133	74	431	2.6	1.5	5.9
25-44 years....	11,148	3,599	526	54.1	17.0	2.5	838	1,085	1,623	4.1	5.1	7.6
45-64 years....	3,755	3,251	1,001	26.7	19.5	5.1	1,816	3,071	4,544	12.9	18.4	25.8
65 years & over	1,697	3,581	1,811	28.2	42.7	16.9	4,209	10,067	16,916	70.0	119.9	158.3
Nonwhite Males...	7,981	12,098	3,587	100.6	121.4	29.4	1,362	4,095	6,534	17.2	41.1	53.6
Under 20 years...	882	860	184	27.3	18.5	3.2	54	275	815	1.7	5.9	14.0
20 years & over..	7,099	11,238	3,403	150.9	211.3	53.3	1,308	3,820	5,719	27.8	71.8	89.6
20-24 years....	867	496	92	139.1	79.2	9.4	50	44	283	8.0	7.0	29.0
25-44 years....	3,835	4,597	1,113	167.2	189.1	41.3	286	898	1,094	12.5	36.9	40.6
45-64 years....	2,092	4,627	1,640	156.1	277.9	84.4	584	1,441	2,214	43.6	86.6	113.9
65 years & over	305	1,518	558	68.2	255.1	72.5	388	1,437	2,128	86.6	241.5	276.4
Nonwhite Females.	6,023	6,623	1,613	73.1	62.9	12.2	788	2,264	4,267	9.6	21.5	32.3
Under 20 years...	1,219	890	176	37.5	19.1	3.0	61	278	509	1.9	6.0	8.6
20 years & over..	4,804	5,733	1,437	96.2	97.8	19.2	727	1,986	3,758	14.6	33.9	50.2
20-24 years....	1,119	514	160	155.6	73.1	14.4	51	43	142	7.1	6.1	12.8
25-44 years....	2,936	2,807	484	117.0	101.7	15.2	176	295	610	7.0	10.7	19.1
45-64 years....	625	1,719	520	48.1	98.9	23.5	211	593	1,146	16.2	34.1	51.9
65 years & over	124	693	273	26.6	104.9	28.3	289	1,055	1,860	62.1	159.7	192.7

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	I. Detention Homes						J. Homes for Unwed Mothers					
	Number of Persons Resident[1/2/]			Rate per 100,000 Population[2/]			Number of Persons Resident[1/2/3/]			Rate per 100,000 Population[2/3/]		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Both Sexes-Total.	3,894	10,821	10,272	2.6	6.0	5.1	3,135	3,497	4,209	2.1	2.0	2.1
Under 20 years...	2,447	9,866	10,060	4.8	14.3	13.1	2,291	2,635	3,229	4.5	3.8	4.2
20 years & over..	1,447	955	212	1.4	0.9	0.2	844	862	980	0.8	0.8	0.8
20-24 years....	323	192	47	2.8	1.8	0.3	540	610	761	4.7	5.6	4.6
25-44 years....	1,124	763	165	2.5	1.6	0.3	304	252	219	0.7	0.5	0.5
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.....	3,018	7,680	6,590	4.0	8.7	6.7	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Under 20 years...	1,748	7,000	6,419	6.7	20.0	16.4						
20 years & over..	1,270	680	171	2.6	1.3	0.3						
20-24 years....	277	117	37	4.9	2.2	0.5						
25-44 years....	993	563	134	4.5	2.5	0.6						
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-						
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Females.....	876	3,141	3,682	1.2	3.4	3.5	3,135	3,497	4,209	4.1	3.8	4.0
Under 20 years...	699	2,866	3,641	2.8	8.4	9.6	2,291	2,635	3,229	9.1	7.7	8.5
20 years & over..	177	275	41	0.3	0.5	0.1	844	862	980	1.7	1.5	1.5
20-24 years....	46	75	10	0.8	1.4	0.1	540	610	761	9.1	11.0	9.0
25-44 years....	131	200	31	0.6	0.8	0.1	304	252	219	1.3	1.1	0.9
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Males.....	2,175	5,174	4,135	3.2	6.6	4.8	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Under 20 years...	1,335	4,678	4,008	5.8	15.4	12.0						
20 years & over..	840	496	127	1.9	1.0	0.2						
20-24 years....	156	78	26	3.1	1.7	0.4						
25-44 years....	684	418	101	3.4	2.0	0.5						
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-						
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-						

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	I. Detention Homes						J. Homes for Unwed Mothers					
	Number of Persons Resident[1/2/]			Rate per 100,000 Population[2/]			Number of Persons Resident[1/2/3/]			Rate per 100,000 Population[2/3/]		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
White Females....	672	2,168	2,619	1.0	2.7	2.9	2,910	3,029	3,450	4.3	3.8	3.8
Under 20 years...	554	1,995	2,578	2.5	6.8	8.0	2,101	2,227	2,580	9.5	7.6	8.1
20 years & over..	118	173	41	0.3	0.3	0.1	809	802	870	1.8	1.6	1.5
20-24 years....	24	30	10	0.5	0.6	0.1	515	566	732	9.9	11.7	10.0
25-44 years....	94	143	31	0.5	0.7	0.1	294	236	138	1.4	1.1	0.6
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonwhite Males...	843	2,506	2,455	10.6	25.1	20.1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Under 20 years...	413	2,322	2,411	12.8	50.0	41.5						
20 years & over..	430	184	44	9.1	3.5	0.7						
20-24 years....	121	39	11	19.4	6.2	1.1						
25-44 years....	309	145	33	13.5	6.0	1.2						
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-						
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nonwhite Females.	204	973	1,063	2.5	9.2	8.0	225	468	759	2.7	4.4	5.7
Under 20 years...	145	871	1,063	4.5	18.7	18.4	190	408	649	5.8	8.7	11.2
20 years & over..	59	102	-	1.2	1.7	-	35	60	110	0.7	1.0	1.5
20-24 years....	22	45	-	3.1	6.4	-	25	44	29	3.5	6.3	2.6
25-44 years....	37	57	-	1.5	2.1	-	10	16	81	0.4	0.6	2.5
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	K. Homes for Neglected and Dependent Children						L. Homes and Schools for Physically Handicapped					
	Number of Persons Resident[1/] [2/]			Rate per 100,000 Population [2/]			Number of Persons Resident[1/] [2/]			Rate per 100,000 Population [2/]		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Both Sexes-Total.	96,300	73,306	47,594	63.6	40.9	23.4	20,999	24,291	22,739	13.9	13.5	11.2
Under 20 years...	95,073	70,725	45,259	185.2	102.5	58.8	17,973	21,588	18,268	35.0	31.3	23.7
20 years & over..	1,227	2,581	2,335	1.2	2.3	1.8	3,026	2,703	4,471	3.0	2.5	3.5
20-24 years....	386	368	260	3.3	3.4	1.6	895	905	986	7.7	8.4	6.0
25-44 years....	841	2,213	2,075	1.9	4.7	4.3	2,131	1,798	3,485	4.7	3.8	7.3
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.....	53,851	41,290	28,256	71.6	46.7	28.6	11,206	13,267	12,760	14.9	15.0	12.9
Under 20 years...	53,353	40,575	27,343	204.8	116.0	69.9	9,706	11,931	10,213	37.3	34.1	26.1
20 years & over..	498	715	913	1.0	1.3	1.5	1,500	1,336	2,547	3.1	2.5	4.3
20-24 years....	206	129	118	3.6	2.4	1.5	502	521	594	8.9	9.9	7.5
25-44 years....	292	586	795	1.3	2.6	3.4	998	815	1,953	4.5	3.6	8.3
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.....	42,449	32,016	19,338	55.8	35.2	18.5	9,793	11,024	9,979	12.9	12.1	9.6
Under 20 years...	41,720	30,150	17,916	164.9	88.6	47.4	8,267	9,657	8,055	32.7	28.4	21.3
20 years & over..	729	1,866	1,422	1.4	3.3	2.1	1,526	1,367	1,924	3.0	2.4	2.9
20-24 years....	180	239	142	3.0	4.3	1.7	393	384	392	6.7	6.9	4.6
25-44 years....	549	1,627	1,280	2.4	6.8	5.2	1,133	983	1,532	4.9	4.1	6.2
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Males.....	50,931	36,544	23,558	75.7	46.6	27.2	10,018	11,611	10,799	14.9	14.8	12.5
Under 20 years...	50,462	35,896	22,742	221.1	118.3	68.2	8,634	10,458	8,684	37.8	34.5	26.1
20 years & over..	469	648	816	1.1	1.3	1.5	1,384	1,153	2,115	3.1	2.4	4.0
20-24 years....	191	96	105	3.8	2.1	1.5	436	404	511	8.7	8.7	7.4
25-44 years....	278	552	711	1.4	2.7	3.4	948	749	1,604	4.7	3.7	7.7
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Number and rate per 100,000 population of persons in institutions, by type of institution, by sex, color, and age, United States, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Sex, Age, and Color	K. Homes for Neglected and Dependent Children						L. Homes and Schools for Physically Handicapped					
	Number of Persons Resident 1/ 2/			Rate per 100,000 Population 2/			Number of Persons Resident 1/ 2/			Rate per 100,000 Population 2/		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
White Females....	40,004	28,263	16,159	58.9	35.1	17.8	8,756	9,793	8,485	12.9	12.2	9.3
Under 20 years...	39,309	26,515	14,801	178.3	90.3	46.2	7,301	8,516	6,835	33.1	29.0	21.3
20 years & over..	695	1,748	1,358	1.5	3.4	2.3	1,455	1,277	1,650	3.2	2.5	2.8
20-24 years....	160	220	142	3.1	4.6	1.9	342	329	325	6.6	6.8	4.4
25-44 years....	535	1,528	1,216	2.6	7.2	5.7	1,113	948	1,325	5.4	4.5	6.2
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonwhite Males...	2,920	4,746	4,698	36.8	47.6	38.5	1,188	1,656	1,961	15.0	16.6	16.1
Under 20 years...	2,891	4,679	4,601	89.6	100.7	79.2	1,072	1,473	1,529	33.2	31.7	26.3
20 years & over..	29	67	97	0.6	1.3	1.5	116	183	432	2.5	3.4	6.8
20-24 years....	15	33	13	2.4	5.3	1.3	66	117	83	10.6	18.7	8.5
25-44 years....	14	34	84	0.6	1.4	3.1	50	66	349	2.2	2.7	13.0
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonwhite Females.	2,445	3,753	3,179	29.7	35.7	24.0	1,037	1,231	1,494	12.6	11.7	11.3
Under 20 years...	2,411	3,635	3,115	74.7	78.2	53.6	966	1,141	1,220	29.9	24.6	21.0
20 years & over..	34	118	64	0.7	2.0	0.9	71	90	274	1.4	1.5	3.7
20-24 years....	20	19	-	2.8	2.7	-	51	55	67	7.1	7.8	6.0
25-44 years....	14	99	64	0.6	3.6	2.0	20	35	207	0.8	1.3	6.5
45-64 years....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ As of date of decennial census of 1950, 1960, and 1970.

2/ Since training schools for juvenile delinquents, detention homes, homes for unwed mothers, homes for neglected and dependent children and schools for the physically handicapped are primarily for persons under 25 years and detailed age breaks for persons 25 and over are not available, it is assumed that all of the persons aged 25 years and over in these institutions are in the group aged 25-44 years.

3/ All residents of homes for unwed mothers are female with the exception of some male newborn infants. Data for these few males are not shown separately, but are included in the categories for females.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Persons in Institutions, 1950, 1960, and 1970.

Appendix Table 3

Number and percent distribution of inpatient and outpatient care episodes and rate per 100,000 population, by type of psychiatric facility: United States, 1946, 1955, 1963, and 1973 1/

Type of Psychiatric Facility	Patient Care Episodes			
	1946	1955	1963	1973
		Number		
All Facilities-all modalities	870,560[a]	1,675,352[b]	2,235,940[b]	5,248,832
Inpatient Services(excl.CMHC)....	870,560	1,296,352	1,386,940	1,487,662
Mental hospitals	762,108	1,030,418	1,037,286	983,104
State and County.....	587,568	818,832	799,401	651,857
Veterans Administration	91,655	88,355	109,973	208,416
Proprietary	82,888	123,231	127,912	122,831
General hospital psychiatric units.....	108,452	265,934	349,654	475,448
Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Dis.Children..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	29,110
Outpatient Services(excl.CMHC)..	N.R.	379,000	849,000	2,586,672
Federally Funded Community Mental Health Centers(inpatient and outpatient modalities).....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,174,498
		Percent		
All Facilities-all modalities.....	c/	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient Services(excl.CMHC)...	c/	77.4	62.0	28.4
Mental hospitals.....	c/	61.5	46.4	18.7
State and County.....	c/	48.9	35.8	12.4
Veterans Administration.....	c/	5.3	4.9	4.0
Proprietary.....	c/	7.3	5.7	2.3
General hospital psychiatric units.....	c/	15.9	15.6	9.1
Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Dis.Children.	c/	d/	d/	0.6
Outpatient Services(excl.CMHC)..	c/	22.6	38.0	49.3
Federally Funded Community Mental Health Centers(inpatient and outpatient modalities).....	c/	N.A.	N.A.	22.3
		Rate per 100,000 Population		
All Facilities-all modalities.....	629.1	1,032.2[b]	1,197.8[b]	2,522.5
Inpatient Services(excl.CMHC)...	629.1	798.6	743.0	715.0
Mental hospitals.....	550.7	634.8	555.7	472.5
State and County.....	424.6	504.5	428.2	313.3
Veterans Administration.....	66.2	54.4	58.9	100.2
Proprietary.....	59.9	75.9	68.5	59.0
General hospital psychiatric units.....	78.4	163.8	187.3	228.5
Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Dis.Children.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	14.0
Outpatient Services(excl.CMHC)..	N.R.	233.5	454.8	1,243.1
Federally Funded Community Mental Health Centers(inpatient and outpatient modalities).....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	564.4

N.R. - Not reported

N.A. - Not applicable (community mental health centers were not in existence in these years).

a/ Total excludes outpatient psychiatric clinics and residential treatment centers which did not report.

b/ Total excludes residential treatment centers

c/ Percent distribution not computed due to nonreporting of some types of facilities.

d/ Although data were not reported in these years, percentages were probably less than one percent.

1/ Excludes partial care episodes, all episodes of care in psychiatric services of Federal agencies other than the VA and St. Elizabeths Hospital (D.C.), and inpatient episodes of care in multiservice facilities other than federally funded community mental health centers.

Appendix Table 4

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES IN PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES,[a] BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE, BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1966 and 1971

	Total - All Ages		Under 18		18-24		25-44		45-64		65 and Over	
	1971	1966[b]	1971	1966[b]	1971	1966[b]	1971	1966[b]	1971	1966[b]	1971	1966[b]
						Number						
Total-All Psych.Services[a]	4,038,143	2,772,089	771,874	485,729	681,641	334,422	1,433,133	959,959	888,231	678,965	263,264	313,014
All Inpatient Services..	1,721,389	1,586,089	139,658	86,729	245,106	134,084	614,901	560,825	512,379	515,900	209,345	288,551
State & Cnty Men.Hosps.	745,259	802,216	39,196	36,902	97,285	53,748	236,337	239,060	238,710	283,985	133,731	188,521
Private Mental Hosps..	97,963	103,973	7,668	7,794	14,095	11,154	34,253	41,361	29,525	30,486	12,422	13,178
Res.Tx Ctrs/Children..	28,637	8,000	28,637	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genl.Hosp.Psych.Serv..	542,642	548,921	46,065	34,033	94,569	66,968	231,376	216,824	132,863	166,872	37,769	64,224
VA Hospitals.....	176,800	122,979	-	-	20,967	2,214	59,738	63,580	79,885	34,557	16,210	22,628
CMHC's	130,088	N.A.	18,092*	N.A.	18,190**	N.A.	53,197	N.A.	31,396	-	9,213	N.A.
All Outpatient Services.	2,316,754	1,186,000	632,216	399,000	436,535	200,338	818,232	399,134	375,852	163,065	53,919	24,463
CMHC's.....	622,906	N.A.	194,877*	N.A.	92,609**	N.A.	221,796	N.A.	95,412	N.A.	18,212	N.A.
All Other Services....	1,693,848	1,186,000	437,339	399,000	343,926	200,338	596,436	399,134	280,440	163,065	35,707	24,463
						Percent Distribution						
Total-All Psych.Services[a]	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Inpatient Services..	42.6	57.2	18.1	17.9	36.0	40.1	42.9	58.4	57.7	76.0	79.5	92.2
State & Cnty Men.Hosps.	18.5	28.9	5.1	7.7	14.3	16.1	16.5	24.9	26.9	41.8	50.8	60.3
Private Mental Hosps..	2.4	3.8	1.0	1.6	2.1	3.3	2.4	4.3	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.2
Res.Tx.Ctrs/Children..	0.7	0.3	3.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genl.Hosp.Psych.Serv..	13.4	19.8	6.0	7.0	13.9	20.0	16.1	22.6	15.0	24.6	14.3	20.5
VA Hospitals.....	4.4	4.4	-	-	3.0	0.7	4.2	6.6	9.0	5.1	6.2	7.2
CMHC's.....	3.2	-	2.3	-	2.7	-	3.7	-	3.5	-	3.5	-
All Outpatient Services.	57.4	42.8	81.9	82.1	64.0	59.9	57.1	41.6	42.3	24.0	20.5	7.8
CMHC's.....	15.4	-	25.2	-	13.6	-	15.5	-	10.7	-	6.9	-
All Other Services....	42.0	42.8	56.7	82.1	50.4	59.9	41.6	41.6	31.6	24.0	13.6	7.8

Appendix Table 4 (cont.)

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE OF PATIENT CARE EPISODES IN PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES,[a/] BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE, BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1966 and 1971 (Continued)

	Total - All Ages		Under 18		18-24		25-44		45-64		65 and Over	
	1971	1966[b/]	1971	1966[b/]	1971	1966[b/]	1971	1966[b/]	1971	1966[b/]	1971	1966[b/]
	Rate per 100,000 Population[c/]											
Total-All Psych.Services[a/]	1967.8	1433.2	1090.6	695.7	2862.8	1709.2	2964.7	2095.6	2105.0	1718.8	1310.2	1671.8
All Inpatient Services..	838.8	820.0	197.3	124.2	1029.4	653.3	1272.0	1224.2	1214.3	1306.0	1041.9	1541.2
State & Cnty Men.Hosps.	363.2	414.8	55.4	52.9	408.6	274.7	488.9	521.9	565.7	718.9	665.6	1006.9
Private Mental Hosps..	47.7	53.8	10.8	11.2	59.2	57.0	70.9	90.3	70.0	77.2	61.8	70.4
Res.Tx.Ctrs/Children..	14.0	4.1	40.5	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genl.Hosp.Psych.Serv..	264.4	283.8	65.1	48.7	397.2	342.3	478.6	473.3	314.9	422.4	188.0	343.0
VA Hospitals.....	86.2	63.6	-	-	88.1	11.3	123.6	138.8	189.3	87.5	80.7	120.9
CMHC's.....	63.4	-	25.6	-	76.4	-	110.0	-	74.4	-	45.9	-
All Outpatient Services.	1129.0	613.2	893.3	571.5	1833.4	1023.9	1692.7	871.3	890.7	412.8	268.3	130.7
CMHC's.....	303.5	-	275.3	-	389.0	-	458.8	-	226.1	-	90.6	-
All Other Services....	825.4	613.2	618.0	571.5	1444.4	1023.9	1233.8	871.3	664.6	412.8	177.7	130.7
	Percent Change in Rates 1966-1971											
Total All Psych.Services[a/]	37.3%		56.8%		67.5%		41.5%		22.5%		-21.6%	
All Inpatient Services..	1.7		58.9		57.6		3.9		-7.0		-32.4	
State & Cnty Men.Hosps.	-12.4		4.7		48.7		-6.3		-21.3		-33.9	
Private Mental Hosps..	-11.3		-3.6		3.9		-21.5		-9.3		-12.2	
Res.Tx.Ctrs/Children..	241.5		252.2		-		-		-		-	
Genl.Hosp.Psych.Serv..	-6.8		33.7		16.0		1.1		-25.4		-45.2	
VA Hospitals.....	35.5		-		679.6		-11.0		116.3		-33.3	
CMHC's.....	-		-		-		-		-		-	
All Outpatient Services.	84.1		56.3		79.1		94.3		115.8		105.3	
CMHC's.....	-		-		-		-		-		-	
All Other Services....	34.6		8.1		41.1		74.7		61.0		36.0	

a/ Excludes partial care episodes, all episodes of care in psychiatric services of Federal agencies other than the VA and St. Elizabeths Hospital (D.C.), and inpatient episodes of care in multiservice facilities other than federally funded community mental health centers.

b/ Some figures shown represent revisions of 1966 data presented in earlier NIMH publications.

c/ Sources of base populations used to compute rates were as follows: 1966 - U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No.483; 1971-U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No.225 (Tables 1 and 3).

N.A.--not applicable--only a few centers had begun functioning in this year and reporting was not requested.

* Under 20 years

** 20-24 years

Appendix Table 5

Number of resident patients, total admissions, net releases, and deaths, State and county mental hospitals, United States, 1950-1973

Year	Number of Hospitals	Resident Patients at End of Year	Admissions	Net Releases	Deaths
1950	322	512,501	152,286	99,659	41,280
1951	322	520,326	152,079	101,802	42,107
1952	329	531,981	162,908	107,647	44,303
1953	332	545,045	170,621	113,959	45,087
1954	352	553,979	171,682	118,775	42,652
1955	275	558,922	178,003	126,498	44,384
1956	278	551,390	185,597	145,313	48,236
1957	277	548,626	194,497	150,413	46,848
1958	278	545,182	209,823	161,884	51,383
1959	279	541,883	222,791	176,411	49,647
1960	280	535,540	234,791	192,818	49,748
1961	285	527,456	252,742	215,595	46,880
1962	285	515,640	269,854	230,158	49,563
1963	284	504,604	283,591	245,745	49,052
1964	289	490,449	299,561	268,616	44,824
1965	290	475,202	316,664	288,397	43,964
1966	298	452,089	328,564	310,370	42,753
1967	307	426,309	345,673	332,549	39,608
1968	312	399,152	367,461	354,996	39,677
1969	314	369,969	374,771	367,992	35,962
1970	315	337,619	384,511	386,937	30,804
1971	321	308,983	402,472	405,681	26,835
1972	327	274,837	390,455	405,348	23,282
1973	334	248,518	377,020	387,107	19,899
1974	323	215,573	374,554	389,179	16,597

Note: For all years net releases were obtained by summing the resident patients at beginning of year and admissions and subtracting from this deaths and resident patients at end of year.

Sources of data for resident patients, admissions and deaths are as follows:

1) 1950-1955 and 1960-1964-NIMH, Patients in Mental Institutions;

2) 1956-1959-Mental Health Statistics, Current Reports. Provisional Movement and Administrative Data - Public Mental Hospitals 1961 and 1962. Table A;

3) Resident Patients End of Year 1965-1973-Statistical Note 112, Table 1;

4) Admissions 1965 and 1966 - Mental Health Statistics, Current Facility Reports, Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data - State and County Mental Hospitals, United States, July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969, Table 4;

5) Admissions, 1967-1968-Statistical Note 60, Table 5;

6) Admissions, 1969 - Statistical Note 77, Table 5;

7) Admissions, 1970-73 - Statistical Note 106, Table 4;

8) Deaths, 1965-1973-NIMH Current Facility Reports or Statistical Notes showing Provisional Data for State and County Mental Hospitals for each respective year;

9) 1974-Statistical Note 114, Table 1.

Appendix Table 6

Number and rate per 100,000 population and percent change in number and rate, resident patients by age and sex, State and county mental hospitals, United States, 1955 and 1973

Age and Sex	Number			Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1955	1973	Percent Change 1955-1973	1955	1973	Percent Change 1955-1973
Both Sexes	558,922	248,518	-55.5	344.4	119.4	-65.3
Under 15	2,301	5,355	132.7	4.7	9.6	104.3
15-24...	17,276	23,323	35.0	86.1	62.1	-27.9
25-34...	57,634	29,756	-48.4	246.0	106.3	-56.8
35-44...	96,304	30,868	-67.9	427.2	137.2	-67.9
45-54...	117,500	39,523	-66.4	622.8	166.3	-73.3
55-64...	109,622	49,078	-55.2	753.7	254.7	-66.2
65+.....	158,285	70,615	-55.4	1,125.1	331.1	-70.6
Males.....	269,405	131,410	-51.2	340.6	130.7	-61.6
Under 15	1,521	3,738	145.8	6.1	13.2	116.4
15-24...	10,426	16,317	56.5	113.4	88.9	-21.6
25-34...	30,460	19,568	-35.8	272.6	144.1	-47.1
35-44...	47,437	17,992	-62.1	434.6	165.9	-61.8
45-54...	59,499	19,890	-66.5	639.9	173.7	-72.9
55-64...	49,930	24,466	-51.0	703.0	268.9	-61.7
65+.....	70,132	29,439	-58.0	1,074.3	334.5	-68.9
Females...	289,517	117,108	-59.6	347.9	108.9	-68.7
Under 15	780	1,617	107.3	3.3	5.9	78.8
15-24...	6,850	7,006	2.3	63.1	36.5	-42.2
25-34...	27,174	10,188	-62.5	221.7	70.7	-68.1
35-44...	48,867	12,876	-73.7	420.2	110.5	-73.7
45-54...	53,001	19,633	-66.2	606.3	159.4	-73.7
55-64...	59,692	24,612	-58.8	802.0	242.0	-69.8
65+.....	88,153	41,716	-52.7	1,169.0	328.7	-71.9

Appendix Table 7

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS RESIDENT IN SELECTED LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONS BY AGE AND SEX, 1963 AND 1969

Age and Sex	1963 Total	1963 State & County Mental Hosps.	1963 Private Mental Hosps.	1963 VA Hosps.	1963 Nursing Homes	1969 Total	1969 State & County Mental Hosps.	1969 Private Mental Hosps.	1969 VA Hosps.	1969 Nursing Homes
					Number					
Total.....	792,827	504,604	9,998	56,504	221,721	851,029	369,969	10,963	43,385	426,712
Under 65.	437,257	355,762	6,795	40,654	34,046	359,888	258,549	8,503	33,710	59,126
65+.....	355,570	148,842	3,203	15,850	187,675	491,141	111,420	2,460	9,675	367,586
Male.....	378,176	248,364	3,507	51,006	75,299	362,392	185,584	4,254	42,435	130,119
Under 65.	244,710	187,642	2,427	36,877	17,764	204,739	140,775	3,545	32,870	27,549
65+.....	133,466	60,722	1,080	14,129	57,535	157,653	44,809	709	9,565	102,570
Female.....	414,651	256,240	6,491	5,498	146,422	488,637	184,385	6,709	950	296,593
Under 65.	192,547	168,120	4,368	3,777	16,282	155,149	117,774	4,958	840	31,577
65+.....	222,104	88,120	2,123	1,721	130,140	333,488	66,611	1,751	110	265,016
					Percent					
Total.....	100.0%	63.6%	1.3%	7.1%	28.0%	100.0%	43.5%	1.3%	5.1%	50.1%
Under 65.	100.0	81.3	1.6	9.3	7.8	100.0	71.8	2.4	9.4	16.4
65+.....	100.0	41.9	0.9	4.5	52.7	100.0	22.7	0.5	2.0	74.8
Male.....	100.0	65.7	0.9	13.5	19.9	100.0	51.2	1.2	11.7	35.9
Under 65.	100.0	76.7	1.0	15.1	7.2	100.0	68.8	1.7	16.0	13.5
65+.....	100.0	45.5	0.8	10.6	43.1	100.0	28.4	0.4	6.1	65.1
Female.....	100.0	61.8	1.6	1.3	35.3	100.0	37.7	1.4	0.2	60.7
Under 65.	100.0	87.2	2.3	2.0	8.5	100.0	75.9	3.2	0.5	20.4
65+.....	100.0	39.7	0.9	0.8	58.6	100.0	20.0	0.5	0.0*	79.5

* Less than .05 percent

Appendix Table 8

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION -- FIRST ADMISSIONS BY AGE AND SEX, AND RATIOS OF MALE TO FEMALE FIRST ADMISSIONS BY AGE, STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES 1946, 1955, 1972

Age and Sex	Number			Percent			Rate per 100,000 Population			Ratio of Male 1st Adms. per 100 Female 1st Adms.		
	1946	1955	1972	1946	1955	1972	1946	1955	1972	1946	1955	1972
Total.....	95,996	122,284	140,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	69.4	75.3	68.2	109.5	125.6	212.6
Under 15.....	1,058	1,751	7,661	1.1	1.4	5.4	3.0	3.6	13.5	194.9	178.8	708.1
15-24.....	10,247	12,455	35,111	10.7	10.2	24.9	48.2	62.1	95.1	111.5	143.8	225.9
25-34.....	15,260	21,595	27,767	15.9	17.7	19.7	68.5	92.2	103.8	85.6	119.4	180.2
35-44.....	17,108	21,732	24,069	17.8	17.8	17.1	85.9	96.4	107.2	118.5	129.2	274.1
45-54.....	14,106	17,776	19,618	14.7	14.5	13.9	84.1	94.2	83.3	107.6	141.1	167.6
55-64.....	12,198	13,835	12,097	12.7	11.3	8.6	99.7	95.1	63.3	127.0	132.0	272.7
65+.....	26,019	33,140	14,490	27.1	27.1	10.3	240.3	235.6	69.2	109.8	109.9	125.9
										Ratio of Male to Female 1st Adm. Rate		
Total-Males....	50,171	68,096	95,755	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	74.1	86.1	96.0	1.14	1.32	2.27
Under 15.....	698	1,123	6,713	1.4	1.6	7.0	3.9	4.5	23.2	1.86	1.73	6.82
15-24.....	5,403	7,346	24,337	10.8	10.8	25.5	56.6	79.9	135.0	1.37	1.70	2.36
25-34.....	7,038	11,752	17,857	14.0	17.3	18.6	65.9	105.2	137.8	.93	1.31	1.92
35-44.....	9,277	12,251	17,635	18.5	18.0	18.4	94.7	112.2	162.9	1.23	1.38	2.95
45-54.....	7,311	10,402	12,286	14.6	15.3	12.8	86.7	111.9	108.7	1.07	1.45	1.81
55-64.....	6,824	7,872	8,851	13.6	11.6	9.3	110.7	110.8	98.5	1.25	1.38	3.07
65+.....	13,620	17,350	8,076	27.1	25.4	8.4	262.0	265.8	93.1	1.19	1.27	1.78
Total-Females..	45,825	54,188	45,048	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	64.8	65.1	42.2			
Under 15.....	360	628	948	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.4			
15-24.....	4,844	5,109	10,774	10.6	9.4	23.9	41.4	47.0	57.1			
25-34.....	8,222	9,843	9,910	17.9	18.2	22.0	70.9	80.3	71.9			
35-44.....	7,831	9,481	6,434	17.1	17.5	14.3	77.3	81.5	55.3			
45-54.....	6,795	7,374	7,332	14.8	13.6	16.3	81.4	77.1	59.9			
55-64.....	5,374	5,963	3,246	11.7	11.0	7.2	88.5	80.1	32.1			
65+.....	12,399	15,790	6,414	27.1	29.1	14.2	220.3	209.4	52.2			

Appendix Table 9

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION - FIRST ADMISSION BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX AND RATIOS OF MALE TO FEMALE FIRST ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES 1946 and 1972

Diagnosis and Sex	Number		Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population	
	1946	1972	1946	1972	1946	1972
			Both Sexes			
Total - All Diagnoses	95,996	140,813	100.0%	100.0%	69.4	68.2
Mental Retardation	1,764	6,082	1.8	4.3	1.3	2.9
Alcohol Disorders	8,411	36,788	8.8	26.1	6.1	17.8
Drug Abuse	788	9,093	0.8	6.5	0.6	4.4
Organic Brain Syn. (excl. alcohol & drug)	41,908	13,987	43.7	9.9	30.3	6.8
Organic Brain Syn. Assoc. with Syphilis	6,562	1/	6.8	1/	4.7	1/
Schizophrenia	18,459	19,607	19.2	13.9	13.3	9.5
Other Psychoses	13,118	4,573	13.7	3.2	9.5	2.2
Psychoneuroses	3,495	17,406	3.6	12.4	2.5	8.4
Personality Disorders	2,164	14,784	2.3	10.5	1.6	7.2
Trans.Sit.Dis. & Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood	614	9,128	0.6	6.5	0.4	4.4
All Other	5,275	9,365	5.5	6.7	3.8	4.5
			Males			
Total - All Diagnoses	50,172	95,755	100.0%	100.0%	74.1	96.0
Mental Retardation	1,098	4,250	2.2	4.4	1.6	4.3
Alcohol Disorders	6,976	32,873	13.9	34.4	10.3	33.0
Drug Abuse	401	6,383	0.8	6.7	0.6	6.4
Organic Brain Syn. (excl. alcohol & drug)	23,163	8,168	46.2	8.5	34.2	8.2
Organic Brain Syn. Assoc. with Syphilis	4,697	1/	9.4	1/	6.9	1/
Schizophrenia	7,787	11,183	15.5	11.7	11.5	11.2
Other Psychoses	4,251	2,001	8.5	2.1	6.3	2.0
Psychoneuroses	1,376	5,776	2.7	6.0	2.0	5.8
Personality Disorders	1,524	11,035	3.0	11.5	2.3	11.1
Trans.Sit.Dis.& Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood	431	6,801	0.9	7.1	0.6	6.8
All Other	3,165	7,285	6.3	7.6	4.7	7.3
			Females			
Total - All Diagnoses	45,824	45,058	100.0%	100.0%	64.8	42.2
Mental Retardation	666	1,832	1.5	4.1	0.9	1.7
Alcohol Disorders	1,435	3,915	3.1	8.7	2.0	3.7
Drug Abuse	387	2,710	0.8	6.0	0.5	2.5
Organic Brain Syn. (excl. alcohol & drug)	18,745	5,819	40.9	12.9	26.5	5.5
Organic Brain Syn. Assoc. with Syphilis	1,865	1/	4.1	1/	2.6	1/
Schizophrenia	10,672	8,424	23.4	18.7	15.1	7.9
Other Psychoses	8,867	2,572	19.3	5.7	12.5	2.4
Psychoneuroses	2,119	11,630	4.6	25.8	3.0	10.9
Personality Disorders	640	3,749	1.4	8.3	0.9	3.5
Trans.Sit.Dis.& Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood	183	2,327	0.4	5.2	0.3	2.2
All Other	2,110	2,080	4.6	4.6	3.0	1.9

Appendix Table 9 (Continued)

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION - FIRST ADMISSION BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX, AND RATIOS OF MALE TO FEMALE FIRST ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES 1946 and 1972 (Continued)

Diagnosis	1946	1972
	Ratio of Male 1st Admissions per 100 Female 1st Admissions	
Total - All Diagnoses.....	109.5	221.0
Mental Retardation.....	164.9	232.0
Alcohol Disorders.....	486.1	839.7
Drug Abuse.....	103.6	235.5
Organic Brain Syn. (excl. alcohol & drug).....	123.6	140.4
Organic Brain Syn. Assoc. with Syphilis.....	251.8	1/
Schizophrenia.....	73.0	132.8
Other Psychoses.....	47.9	77.8
Psychoneuroses.....	64.9	49.7
Personality Disorders.....	238.1	294.3
Trans.Sit.Dis.& Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood.....	235.5	292.3
All Other.....	150.0	350.2
	Ratio of Male to Female 1st Admission Rate	
Total - All Diagnoses.....	1.14	2.27
Mental Retardation.....	1.78	2.53
Alcohol Disorders.....	5.15	8.92
Drug Abuse.....	1.20	2.56
Organic Brain Syn. (excl. alcohol & drug).....	1.29	1.49
Organic Brain Syn. Assoc. with Syphilis.....	2.65	1/
Schizophrenia.....	.76	1.42
Other Psychoses.....	.50	.83
Psychoneuroses.....	.67	.53
Personality Disorders.....	2.56	3.17
Trans.Sit.Dis.& Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood.....	2.00	3.09
All Other.....	1.57	3.84

1/ Data were not available for this diagnostic category in 1972 but based on past years trends it is estimated that the number of first admissions would be approximately only 100 or so.

Appendix Table 10

Number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population - resident patients by diagnosis and sex, State and county mental hospitals, United States, 1955 and 1973

Diagnosis and Sex	Number		Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population	
	1955	1973	1955	1973	1955	1973
			Both Sexes			
Total - All Diagnoses	558,922	248,518	100.0%	100.0%	344.4	119.4
Mental Retardation	47,620	30,237	8.5	12.2	29.3	14.5
Alcohol Disorders	17,258	15,606	3.1	6.3	10.6	7.5
Drug Abuse	1,011	2,492	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.2
Organic Brain Syndromes (excluding alcohol and drug)	137,991	46,910	24.7	18.9	85.0	22.5
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Syphilis	29,017	3,996	5.2	1.6	17.9	1.9
Schizophrenia	267,995	122,587	47.9	49.3	165.1	58.9
Other Psychoses	65,785	14,178	11.8	5.7	40.5	6.8
Psychoneuroses	5,366	4,597	1.0	1.8	3.3	2.2
Personality Disorders	8,552	5,501	1.5	2.2	5.3	2.6
Trans. Sit. Dis. & Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood.	1,062	2,797	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.3
All Other	6,282	3,613	1.1	1.5	3.9	1.7
			Males			
Total - All Diagnoses	269,405	131,410	100.0%	100.0%	340.6	130.7
Mental Retardation	26,048	16,756	9.7	12.8	32.9	16.7
Alcohol Disorders	14,024	11,815	5.2	9.0	17.7	11.8
Drug Abuse	596	1,889	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.9
Organic Brain Syndromes (excluding alcohol and drug)	72,157	22,152	26.8	16.9	91.2	22.0
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Syphilis	19,211	2,415	7.1	1.8	24.3	2.4
Schizophrenia	122,416	64,096	45.5	48.7	154.8	63.7
Other Psychoses	22,489	4,311	8.3	3.3	28.4	4.3
Psychoneuroses	2,109	1,643	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.6
Personality Disorders	6,021	4,287	2.2	3.3	7.6	4.3
Trans. Sit. Dis. & Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood.	646	1,733	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.7
All Other	2,899	2,728	1.1	2.1	3.7	2.7
			Females			
Total - All Diagnoses	289,517	117,108	100.0%	100.0%	347.9	108.9
Mental Retardation	21,572	13,481	7.5	11.5	25.9	12.5
Alcohol Disorders	3,234	3,791	1.1	3.2	3.9	3.5
Drug Abuse	415	603	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
Organic Brain Syndromes (excluding alcohol and drug)	65,834	24,758	22.7	21.2	79.1	23.0
Organic Brain Syndromes Associated with Syphilis	9,806	1,581	3.4	1.4	11.8	1.5
Schizophrenia	145,579	58,491	50.3	50.0	174.9	54.4
Other Psychoses	43,296	9,867	15.0	8.4	52.0	9.2
Psychoneuroses	3,257	2,954	1.1	2.5	3.9	2.7
Personality Disorders	2,531	1,214	0.9	1.0	3.0	1.1
Trans. Sit. Dis. & Adjustment Reaction to Infancy & Childhood.	416	1,064	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.0
All Other	3,383	885	1.2	0.8	4.1	0.8

Appendix Table 11

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT CARE EPISODES BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX, BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, ALL PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES[1], UNITED STATES 1971

Sex and Diagnosis[2]	Total All Facilities	Inpatient Services of:					Outpt. Services of:	
		State and County Mental Hospitals	Private Mental Hosps.	VA Hospitals	Gen. Hosp. Inpt. Psych. Units (excl. VA)	Comm. Mental Health Centers	Comm. Mental Health Centers	Other Outpt. Psych. Services
	Number of Patient Care Episodes							
Both Sexes	4,009,506	745,259	97,963	176,800	542,642	130,088	622,906	1,693,848
Mental Retardation	122,609	40,227	302	233	3,495	2,509	23,588	52,255
Organic Brain Syndromes	216,153	104,015	5,292	18,627	24,573	5,184	12,903	45,559
Schizophrenia	901,119	283,462	22,289	60,045	142,493	28,885	62,934	301,011
Depressive Disorders	615,761	65,420	37,422	21,099	165,749	32,018	80,135	213,418
Other Psychoses	61,851	7,785	2,568	1,330	11,078	5,049	7,383	26,658
Alcohol Disorders	353,020	125,022	8,782	32,456	45,563	15,803	39,483	85,911
Drug Disorders	117,069	28,513	2,686	4,455	27,333	5,175	21,612	27,295
All Other	1,300,728	74,300	17,051	36,599	109,911	25,542	249,662	787,663
Undiagnosed	321,696	16,515	1,571	1,956	12,447	9,923	125,206	154,078
Males	2,044,576	411,907	39,756	172,433	250,087	59,133	298,985	812,275
Mental Retardation	75,790	23,370	156	233	2,762	1,456	13,595	34,218
Organic Brain Syndromes	118,032	47,595	2,145	18,246	14,201	2,524	7,072	26,249
Schizophrenia	451,824	141,804	8,619	58,158	74,971	12,789	29,426	126,057
Depressive Disorders	201,222	22,616	12,009	20,166	45,688	10,142	23,632	66,969
Other Psychoses	22,432	2,353	793	1,242	5,539	2,430	2,954	7,121
Alcohol Disorders	283,115	101,477	6,239	32,320	33,674	11,690	31,253	66,462
Drug Disorders	83,015	20,772	1,549	4,213	18,601	2,743	15,040	20,097
All Other	640,113	41,332	7,624	35,899	44,714	10,760	116,669	383,115
Undiagnosed	169,033	10,588	622	1,956	9,937	4,599	59,344	81,987
Females	1,964,930	333,352	58,207	4,367	292,555	70,955	323,921	881,573
Mental Retardation	46,819	16,857	146	–	733	1,053	9,993	18,037
Organic Brain Syndromes	98,121	56,420	3,147	381	10,372	2,660	5,831	19,310
Schizophrenia	449,295	141,658	13,670	1,887	67,522	16,096	33,508	174,954
Depressive Disorders	414,039	42,804	25,413	933	120,061	21,876	56,503	146,449
Other Psychoses	39,419	5,432	1,775	88	5,539	2,619	4,429	19,537
Alcohol Disorders	69,905	23,545	2,543	136	11,889	4,113	8,230	19,449
Drug Disorders	34,054	7,741	1,137	242	8,732	2,432	6,572	7,198
All Other	660,615	32,968	9,427	700	65,197	14,782	132,993	404,548
Undiagnosed	152,663	5,927	949		2,510	5,324	65,862	72,091

Appendix Table 11 (Continued)

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT CARE EPISODES BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX, BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, ALL PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES[1/], UNITED STATES 1971(Con't)

Sex and Diagnosis [2/]	Total All Facilities	Inpatient Services of:				Outpatient Services of:		
		State & County Mental Hospitals	Private Mental Hospitals	VA Hospitals	Gen.Hospital Inpt. Psych Units (excl.VA)	Community Mental Health Centers	Community Mental Health Centers	Other Outpatient Psychiatric Services
		Rate per 100,000 Population						
Both Sexes.....	1953.8	363.2	47.7	86.2	264.4	63.4	303.5	825.4
Mental Retardation....	59.7	19.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.2	11.5	25.5
Organic Brain Syndromes	105.3	50.7	2.6	9.1	12.0	2.5	6.3	22.2
Schizophrenia.....	439.1	138.1	10.9	29.3	69.4	14.1	30.7	146.7
Depressive Disorders..	299.8	31.9	18.2	10.3	80.8	15.6	39.0	104.0
Other Psychoses.....	30.1	3.8	1.3	0.6	5.4	2.5	3.6	13.0
Alcohol Disorders.....	172.0	60.9	4.3	15.8	22.2	7.7	19.2	41.9
Drug Disorders.....	57.0	13.9	1.3	2.2	13.3	2.5	10.5	13.3
All Other.....	633.8	36.2	8.3	17.8	53.6	12.4	121.7	383.8
Undiagnosed.....	156.8	8.0	0.8	1.0	6.1	4.8	61.0	75.1
Males.....	2049.2	412.8	39.8	172.8	250.7	59.3	299.7	814.1
Mental Retardation....	76.0	23.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.5	13.6	34.3
Organic Brain Syndromes	118.3	47.7	2.1	18.3	14.2	2.5	7.1	26.3
Schizophrenia.....	452.9	142.1	8.6	58.3	75.1	12.8	29.5	126.3
Depressive Disorders..	201.7	22.7	12.0	20.2	45.8	10.2	23.7	67.1
Other Psychoses.....	22.5	2.4	0.8	1.2	5.6	2.4	3.0	7.1
Alcohol Disorders.....	283.8	101.7	6.3	32.4	33.8	11.7	31.3	66.6
Drug Disorders.....	83.2	20.8	1.6	4.2	18.6	2.7	15.1	20.1
All Other.....	641.6	41.4	7.6	36.0	44.8	10.8	116.9	384.0
Undiagnosed.....	169.4	10.6	0.6	2.0	10.0	4.6	59.5	82.2
Females.....	1863.5	316.2	55.2	4.1	277.5	67.3	307.2	836.1
Mental Retardation....	44.4	16.0	0.1	-	0.7	1.0	9.5	17.1
Organic Brain Syndromes	93.1	53.5	3.0	0.4	9.8	2.5	5.5	18.3
Schizophrenia.....	426.1	134.3	13.0	1.8	64.0	15.3	31.8	165.9
Depressive Disorders..	392.7	40.6	24.1	0.9	113.9	20.7	53.6	138.9
Other Psychoses.....	37.4	5.2	1.7	0.1	5.3	2.5	4.2	18.5
Alcohol Disorders.....	66.3	22.3	2.4	0.1	11.3	3.9	6.9	18.4
Drug Disorders.....	32.3	7.3	1.1	0.2	8.3	2.3	6.2	6.8
All Other.....	626.5	31.3	8.9	0.7	61.8	14.0	126.1	383.7
Undiagnosed.....	144.8	5.6	0.9		2.4	5.0	62.5	68.4

Appendix Table 11 (Continued)

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT CARE EPISODES BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX, BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, ALL PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES 1/, UNITED STATES 1971 (Con't)

Sex and Diagnosis 2/	Total All Facilities	Inpatient Services of:				Outpatient Services of:		
		State & County Mental Hospitals	Private Mental Hospitals	VA Hospitals	Gen. Hospital Inpt. Psych. Units (Excl. VA)	Community Mental Health Centers	Community Mental Health Centers	Other Outpatient Psychiatric Services
				Percent Distribution by Diagnosis				
Both Sexes.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Retardation....	3.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.9	3.8	3.1
Organic Brain Syndromes	5.4	14.0	5.4	10.5	4.5	4.0	2.1	2.7
Schizophrenia.....	22.5	38.0	22.8	34.0	26.3	22.2	10.1	17.7
Depressive Disorders..	15.4	8.8	38.2	11.9	30.6	24.6	12.8	12.6
Other Psychoses.....	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.8	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.6
Alcohol Disorders.....	8.8	16.8	9.0	18.4	8.4	12.2	6.3	5.1
Drug Disorders.....	2.9	3.8	2.7	2.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	1.6
All Other.....	32.4	10.0	17.4	20.7	20.3	19.6	40.1	46.5
Undiagnosed.....	8.0	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.3	7.6	20.1	9.1
Males.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Retardation....	3.7	5.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	2.5	4.5	4.2
Organic Brain Syndromes	5.8	11.6	5.4	10.6	5.7	4.3	2.4	3.2
Schizophrenia.....	22.1	34.4	21.7	33.7	30.0	21.6	9.8	15.5
Depressive Disorders..	9.8	5.5	30.2	11.7	18.3	17.1	7.9	8.3
Other Psychoses.....	1.1	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.2	4.1	1.0	0.9
Alcohol Disorders.....	13.8	24.6	15.7	18.8	13.4	19.8	10.5	8.1
Drug Disorders.....	4.1	5.0	3.9	2.5	7.4	4.6	5.0	2.5
All Other.....	31.3	10.0	19.2	20.8	17.9	18.2	39.0	47.2
Undiagnosed.....	8.3	2.6	1.5	1.1	4.0	7.8	19.9	10.1
Females.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Retardation....	2.4	5.1	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	3.1	2.1
Organic Brain Syndromes	5.0	16.9	5.4	8.7	3.5	3.8	1.8	2.2
Schizophrenia.....	22.9	42.5	23.5	43.2	23.1	22.7	10.4	19.8
Depressive Disorders..	21.1	12.8	43.7	21.4	41.0	30.8	17.4	16.6
Other Psychoses.....	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	3.7	1.4	2.2
Alcohol Disorders.....	3.5	7.1	4.4	3.1	4.1	5.8	2.5	2.2
Drug Disorders.....	1.7	2.3	2.0	5.6	3.0	3.4	2.0	0.8
All Other.....	33.6	9.9	16.2	16.0	22.3	20.8	41.1	45.9
Undiagnosed.....	7.8	1.8	1.6	-	0.9	7.5	20.3	8.2

Appendix Table 11 (Continued)

NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT CARE EPISODES BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX, BY TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, ALL PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES 1/, UNITED STATES 1971 (Con't)

Sex and Diagnosis 2/	Total All Facilities	Inpatient Services of:				Outpatient Services of:		
		State & County Mental Hospitals	Private Mental Hospitals	VA Hospitals	Gen. Hospital Inpt. Psych Units (Excl. VA)	Community Mental Health Centers	Community Mental Health Centers	Other Outpatient Psychiatric Services
	Percent Distribution by Facility Type							
Both Sexes.....	100.0%	18.6%	2.5%	4.4%	13.5%	3.2%	15.5%	42.3%
Mental Retardation....	100.0	32.8	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.1	19.2	42.6
Organic Brain Syndromes	100.0	48.1	2.4	8.6	11.4	2.4	6.0	21.1
Schizophrenia.....	100.0	31.4	2.5	6.7	15.8	3.2	7.0	33.4
Depressive Disorders..	100.0	10.6	6.1	3.4	27.0	5.2	13.0	34.7
Other Psychoses.....	100.0	12.6	4.1	2.2	17.9	8.2	11.9	43.1
Alcohol Disorders.....	100.0	35.4	2.5	9.7	12.9	4.5	11.2	24.3
Drug Disorders.....	100.0	24.4	2.3	3.8	23.3	4.4	18.5	23.3
All Other.....	100.0	5.7	1.3	2.8	8.4	2.0	19.2	60.6
Undiagnosed.....	100.0	5.1	0.5	0.6	3.9	3.1	38.9	47.9
Males.....	100.0	20.1	2.0	8.5	12.2	2.9	14.6	39.7
Mental Retardation....	100.0	30.8	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.9	18.0	45.1
Organic Brain Syndromes	100.0	40.3	1.8	15.5	12.0	2.2	6.0	22.2
Schizophrenia.....	100.0	31.4	1.9	12.9	16.6	2.8	6.5	27.9
Depressive Disorders.	100.0	11.2	6.0	10.0	22.7	5.0	11.8	33.3
Other Psychoses.....	100.0	10.5	3.5	5.6	24.7	10.8	13.2	31.7
Alcohol Disorders.....	100.0	35.8	2.2	11.4	11.9	4.1	11.1	23.5
Drug Disorders.....	100.0	25.0	1.9	5.1	22.4	3.3	18.1	24.2
All Other.....	100.0	6.5	1.2	5.6	7.0	1.7	18.2	59.8
Undiagnosed.....	100.0	6.3	0.4	1.1	5.9	2.7	35.1	48.5
Females.....	100.0	17.0	2.9	0.2	14.9	3.6	16.5	44.9
Mental Retardation....	100.0	36.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.2	21.4	38.5
Organic Brain Syndromes	100.0	57.5	3.2	0.4	10.6	2.7	5.9	19.7
Schizophrenia.....	100.0	31.5	3.0	0.4	15.0	3.6	7.5	39.0
Depressive Disorders..	100.0	10.3	6.2	0.2	29.0	5.3	13.6	35.4
Other Psychoses.....	100.0	13.8	4.5	0.2	14.0	6.6	11.3	49.6
Alcohol Disorders.....	100.0	33.7	3.6	0.2	17.0	5.9	11.8	27.8
Drug Disorders.....	100.0	22.7	3.4	0.7	25.6	7.1	19.3	21.2
All Other.....	100.0	5.0	1.4	0.1	9.9	2.2	20.1	61.3
Undiagnosed.....	100.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	1.7	3.5	43.1	47.2

1/ Excludes episodes of care in day treatment services, the inpatient services of other multi-service mental health facilities, all services of residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, and outpatient psychiatric services of the VA hospitals. For these facilities or services, demographic data on the episodes of care were not available.

2/ The diagnostic groupings used in this Table are defined in terms of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-DSM II, American Psychiatric Association, as follows: Mental Retardation 310-315; Organic Brain Syndromes 290,292,293,294 (except 294.3) 309(except 309.13,309.14);Schizophrenia 295; Depressive Disorders 296,298.0,300.4; Other Psychotic Disorders 297,298.1-298.9; Alcohol Disorders 291,309.13,303; Drug Disorders 294.3,309.14, 304.

Appendix Table 12

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND ADMISSION RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES,1/ BY AGE AND COLOR: UNITED STATES, 1971

Age (years)	Color		
	Total	White	Nonwhite
	Number of Admissions		
Total	2,541,552	2,106,811	434,741
Less than 18 years	449,319	369,572	79,747
18-24 years	461,152	382,164	78,988
25-44 years	957,435	767,706	189,729
45-64 years	550,375	478,211	72,164
65 years and over	123,271	109,158	14,113
	Admission Rates Per 100,000 Population		
Total	1,244.3	1,179.2	1,699.1
Less than 18 years	646.3	627.4	751.1
18-24 years	1,914.9	1,827.5	2,491.7
25-44 years	2,002.7	1,828.8	3,254.9
45-64 years	1,299.6	1,253.7	1,716.6
65 years and over	601.7	583.1	798.7

1/ Includes State and county mental hospitals, private mental hospitals, VA psychiatric inpatient services, general hospital psychiatric inpatient services, community mental health center inpatient and outpatient services, and all other outpatient psychiatric services except those of Veterans Administration.

Source: Unpublished data from Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, NIMH.

Appendix Table 13. Effect of population changes expected to occur in the U.S. between 1970-and 1985 on annual admissions to psychiatric facilities,[1] assuming no change in annual age-color specific admission rates during interval

Age (Years)	1970 (Estimated)[2] Total	1970 (Estimated)[2] White	1970 (Estimated)[2] Nonwhite	1985 (Projected Estimate)[3] Total	1985 (Projected Estimate)[3] White	1985 (Projected Estimate)[3] Nonwhite
	Number of admissions					
Total	2,529,586	2,095,927	433,659	3,134,753	2,506,087	628,666
Less than 18 years	450,036	370,555	79,481	419,090	333,607	85,483
18-24 years	453,686	376,319	77,367	538,807	425,734	113,073
25-44 years	961,734	770,053	191,681	1,442,245	1,121,475	320,770
45-64 years	543,391	472,118	71,273	573,608	484,843	88,765
65 years and over	120,739	106,882	13,857	161,003	140,428	20,575
	Change in number of admissions 1970-85			Percent change in number of admissions 1970-85		
Total	605,167	410,160	195,007	23.9	19.6	45.0
Less than 18 years	-30,946	-36,948	6,002	-6.9	-10.0	7.6
18-24 years	85,121	49,415	35,706	18.8	13.1	46.2
25-44 years	480,511	351,422	129,089	50.0	45.6	67.3
45-64 years	30,217	12,725	17,492	5.6	2.7	24.5
65 years and over	40,264	33,546	6,718	33.3	31.4	48.5

1/ Psychiatric facilities include State and county mental hospitals, private mental hospitals, V.A. psychiatric inpatient services, general hospital psychiatric inpatient services, community mental health center inpatient and outpatient services and all other outpatient psychiatric services except those of the Veterans Administration.

2/ Calculated by applying the admission rates for 1971 to the U.S. population for 1970. (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B1, Table 52).

3/ Calculated by applying the admission rates for 1971 to the projected U.S. population for 1985 (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975): Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, Table 8, Series II Projection)).

Appendix Table 14

Number of new cases of schizophrenia reported to register and treated incidence rates per 1,000 population specific for age, sex and color: Monroe County 1970[1/]

Age (years)	Total	White			Nonwhite		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		Treated Incidence Rates per 1,000 Population					
Total	0.72	0.62	0.72	0.54	1.41	1.45	1.37
Age Adj.[2/]	0.72	0.63	0.74	0.53	1.44	1.60	1.31
<15	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.32	0.27	0.37
15-24.....	1.77	1.68	2.57	0.98	2.73	3.58	2.07
25-34.....	1.37	1.25	1.21	1.30	2.61	1.89	3.22
35-44.....	0.74	0.69	0.49	0.88	1.41	1.46	1.37
45-54.....	0.60	0.52	0.51	0.54	2.23	2.80	1.67
55-64.....	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.25	1.51	2.10	0.97
65 +.....	0.06	0.06	-	0.09	-	-	-
		Number of New Cases					
Total.....	485	412	230	182	73	36	37
<15.....	17	10	7	3	7	3	4
15-24.....	214	188	131	57	26	15	11
25-34.....	126	105	50	55	21	7	14
35-44.....	59	51	18	33	8	4	4
45-54.....	49	41	19	22	8	5	3
55-64.....	16	13	5	8	3	2	1
65+	4	4	-	4	-	-	-

1/ Source: Babigian, H.M. (1975): Schizophrenia: Epidemiology Chapter 15.2, Table II, p.862 in Freedman A.M., Kaplan, H.I. and Sadock, B.J. (eds.): Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry--Vol.II Baltimore: Williams and Williams

2/ Population of Monroe County, as enumerated by age, sex, and color in 1970 Census is used as standard.

Appendix Table 15

Effect of population changes expected to occur in the U.S. between 1970 and 1985 on annual number of new cases of schizophrenia coming under care, assuming no change in annual age-color specific treated incidence rates during interval.1/

Age (Years)	1970 (Estimate)2/			1985 (Projected Estimate)3/		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	New cases during year					
All ages.....	147,139	110,982	36,157	185,649	133,998	51,651
Less than 15 years	5,297	2,450	2,847	5,262	2,219	3,043
15-24 years.....	64,569	51,495	13,074	71,403	53,906	17,497
25-34 years	35,388	27,224	8,164	57,773	42,486	15,287
35-44 years	17,919	14,026	3,893	24,497	18,860	5,637
45-64 years	22,866	14,687	8,179	25,269	15,082	10,187
65 years and over.	1,100	1,100	-	1,445	1,445	-
	Change in number of new cases 1970-85			Percent change in number of new cases 1970-85		
All ages.....	38,510	23,016	15,494	26.2	20.7	42.9
Less than 15 years	-35	-231	196	-0.7	-9.4	6.9
15-24 years.....	6,834	2,411	4,423	10.6	4.7	33.8
25-34 years.....	22,385	15,262	7,123	63.3	56.1	87.2
35-44 years	6,578	4,834	1,744	36.7	34.5	44.8
45-64 years.....	2,403	395	2,008	10.5	2.7	24.6
65 years and over.	345	345	-	31.4	31.4	-

1/ Computations are based on the assumption that the 1970 age-color specific treated incidence rates for Monroe County, N.Y., applied to the actual population of the United States in 1970 and the projected population of the U.S. in 1985.

2/ Calculated by applying the 1970 age-color specific treated incidence rates for Monroe County, N.Y., to the age-color specific population of the U.S. for 1970, (U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970 General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B1, Table 52).

3/ Calculated by applying the 1970 age-color specific treated incidence rates for Monroe County, N.Y., to the projected U.S. age-color specific population for 1985 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, Table 8 (Series II Projection)).

Appendix Table 16

Number of cases of schizophrenia under care (hospitalized and not hospitalized) and treated prevalence rates per 1,000 population, specific for age, sex, and color: Monroe County 1970[1/]

Age (years)	Total	White			Nonwhite		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		Treated Prevalence Rates per 1,000 Population					
Total.....	4.78	4.55	4.49	4.61	6.08	6.91	5.32
Age Adj.[2/]..	4.78	4.53	4.46	4.59	6.94	7.89	6.15
<15.....	0.36	0.34	0.47	0.20	0.51	0.64	0.37
15-24	5.35	5.34	6.69	4.11	5.47	8.60	3.00
25-34.....	9.13	8.94	8.74	9.13	11.18	12.46	10.09
35-44.....	10.78	10.39	9.30	11.44	15.90	17.11	14.75
45-54.....	7.25	6.88	6.16	7.53	15.31	14.57	16.05
55-64.....	3.77	3.65	2.75	4.45	7.55	8.37	6.80
65+.....	0.96	0.93	0.63	1.13	2.07	3.03	1.27
		Number of Cases					
Total.....	3,319	3,003	1,428	1,575	316	172	144
<15.....	73	62	44	18	11	7	4
15-24.....	649	597	357	240	52	36	16
25-34.....	840	750	362	388	90	46	44
35-44.....	861	771	339	432	90	47	43
45-54.....	596	541	231	310	55	26	29
55-64.....	234	219	78	141	15	8	7
65+.....	66	63	17	46	3	2	1

1/ Source: Babigian, H.M. (1975): Schizophrenia: Epidemiology Chapter 15.2, Table IV, p. 863 in Freedman A.M., Kaplan, H.I. and Sadock, B.J. (eds.): Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry--II Baltimore: Williams and Williams

2/ Population of Monroe County as enumerated by age, sex, and color in 1970 Census is used as standard.

Appendix Table 17

Effect of population changes expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985 on annual number of cases of schizophrenia under care (hospitalized and unhospitalized) assuming no change in annual age-color-specific treated prevalence rates during interval[1/]

Age (Years)	1970 (estimate)[2/]			1985 (Projected estimate)[3/]		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	Number of cases receiving care during year					
All ages.....	974,972	809,668	165,304	1,247,806	1,008,622	239,184
Less than 15 years	21,199	16,661	4,538	19,940	15,090	4,850
15-24 years.....	189,878	163,682	26,196	206,402	171,345	35,057
25-34 years	229,675	194,704	34,971	369,343	303,862	65,481
35-44 years.....	255,108	211,208	43,900	347,568	284,000	63,568
45-64 years.....	258,474	206,366	52,108	276,824	211,928	64,896
65 years and over	20,638	17,047	3,591	27,729	22,397	5,332
	Change in number of cases receiving care, 1970-85			Percent change in number of cases receiving care, 1970-85		
All ages.....	272,834	198,954	73,880	28.0	24.6	44.7
Less than 15 years	-1,259	-1,571	312	-5.9	-9.4	6.9
15-24 years.....	16,524	7,663	8,861	8.7	4.7	33.8
25-34 years.....	139,668	109,158	30,510	60.8	56.1	87.2
35-44 years.....	92,460	72,792	19,668	36.2	34.5	44.8
45-64 years.....	18,350	5,562	12,788	7.1	2.7	24.5
65 years and over.	7,091	5,350	1,741	34.4	31.4	48.5

1/ Computations based on the assumption that the 1970 age-color specific treated prevalence rates for Monroe County, N.Y., applied to the actual population of the United States in 1970 and the projected population of the United States in 1985.

2/ Calculated by applying the 1970 age-color specific treated prevalence rates for Monroe County, N.Y., to the age-color specific population of the U.S. for 1970, (U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970 General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B1, Table 52).

3/ Calculated by applying the 1970 age-color specific treated prevalence rates for Monroe County, N.Y., to the projected U.S. age-color specific population for 1985 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, Table 8 (Series II Projection)).

Appendix Table 18

Inmates of correctional institutions 1970: Number of inmates and number per 100,000 population by age, color and sex.

Age in Years	Population of the U.S. 1970 (000's) 1/			Number of Inmates 1970 2/			Number Inmates per 100,000 Population			Ratio of Rates (Nonwhite/white)
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	
					Both Sexes					
Total..	203,212	177,749	25,463	328,020	187,199	140,821	161.4	105.3	553.0	5.3
<18.	69,644	59,062	10,582	10,180	4,883	5,297	14.6	8.3	50.1	6.0
18-24	23,697	20,592	3,105	113,650	61,856	51,794	479.6	300.4	1668.1	5.6
25-34	24,907	21,779	3,128	102,133	57,455	44,678	410.1	263.8	1428.3	5.4
35-44	23,089	20,328	2,761	57,651	33,608	24,043	249.7	165.3	870.8	5.3
45-64	41,810	37,658	4,152	40,212	26,318	13,894	96.2	69.9	334.6	4.8
65+..	20,065	18,330	1,735	4,194	3,079	1,115	20.9	16.8	64.2	3.8
					Males					
Total..	98,912	86,721	12,191	313,800	179,434	134,366	317.3	206.9	1102.2	5.3
<18.	35,483	30,174	5,309	9,411	4,398	5,013	26.5	14.6	94.4	6.5
18-24	11,572	10,099	1,473	108,495	59,198	49,297	937.6	586.2	3346.7	5.7
25-34	12,218	10,775	1,443	98,037	55,316	42,721	802.4	513.4	2960.6	5.8
35-44	11,231	9,978	1,253	55,493	32,470	23,023	494.1	325.4	1837.4	5.7
45-64	19,992	18,049	1,943	38,672	25,393	13,279	193.4	140.7	683.4	4.9
65+..	8,416	7,646	770	3,692	2,659	1,033	43.9	34.8	134.2	3.9
					Females					
Total..	104,300	91,028	13,272	14,220	7,765	6,455	13.6	8.5	48.6	5.7
<18.	34,161	28,888	5,273	769	485	284	2.3	1.7	5.4	3.2
18-24	12,125	10,493	1,632	5,155	2,658	2,497	42.5	25.3	153.0	6.1
25-34	12,689	11,004	1,685	4,096	2,139	1,957	32.3	19.4	116.1	6.0
35-44	11,858	10,350	1,508	2,158	1,138	1,020	18.2	11.0	67.6	6.2
45-64	21,818	19,609	2,209	1,540	925	615	7.1	4.7	27.8	5.9
65+..	11,649	10,684	965	502	420	82	4.3	3.9	8.5	2.2

1/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970. General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B1, Table 52.

2/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970. Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters. Subject Reports PC(2)-4E, Table 3.

Appendix Table 19

Effect of population changes expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985 on number of inmates of correctional institutions, assuming no change in number of inmates in such institutions per 100,000 population during interval (i.e. that number of inmates per 100,000 population in 1985 specific for age, color and sex was identical to that in 1970).

Age (Years)	1970 (Actual)[2]			1985 (Projected estimate)[3]		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	Number of inmates					
Total.....	328,020	187,199	140,821	464,925	244,070	220,855
Less than 18 years	10,180	4,883	5,297	10,160	4,420	5,740
18-24 years.....	113,650	61,856	51,794	149,930	71,991	77,939
25-34 years.....	102,133	57,455	44,678	175,038	90,954	84,084
35-44 years.....	57,652	33,608	24,044	80,171	45,636	34,535
45-64 years.....	40,212	26,318	13,894	44,155	27,160	16,995
65 years and over.	4,193	3,079	1,114	5,471	3,909	1,562
	Change in number of inmates 1970-85			Percent change in number of inmates 1970-85		
Total.....	136,905	56,871	80,034	41.7	30.4	56.8
Less than 18 years	-20	-463	443	-0.2	-9.5	8.4
18-24 years.....	36,280	10,135	26,145	31.9	16.4	50.5
25-34 years.....	72,905	33,499	39,406	71.4	58.3	88.2
35-44 years.....	22,519	12,028	10,491	39.1	35.8	43.6
45-64 years.....	3,943	842	3,141	9.8	3.2	22.3
65 years and over.	1,278	830	448	30.5	27.0	40.2

1/ Includes prisons and reformatories, local jails and work houses.

2/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (July 1973): U.S. Census of Population 1970, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters, Subject Reports PC(2), Table 3.

3/ Calculated by applying the 1970 number of residents in correctional institutions per 100,000 population specific for age, sex, and color, to the projected U.S. age-sex-color specific population for 1985 (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, Table 8, (Series II Projection)).

Appendix Table 20

Effect of population changes expected to occur in the United States between 1970 and 1985 on number of residents in homes for the aged and dependent, assuming no change in number of residents in such institutions per 100,000 population during interval (i.e. that number of residents per 100,000 in 1985 specific for age and color was identical to that in 1970).

Age (Years)	1970 (Actual)2/			1985 (Projected estimate)3/		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
	Number of residents					
Total 25 years and over	921,135	874,886	46,249	1,201,169	1,134,240	66,929
25-44 years.....	20,220	17,276	2,944	30,128	25,202	4,926
45-64 years.....	105,108	94,805	10,303	110,162	97,388	12,774
65 years and over....	795,807	762,805	33,002	1,060,879	1,011,650	49,229
	Change in number of residents 1970-85			Percent change in number of residents 1970-85		
Total 25 years and over	280,034	259,354	20,680	30.4	29.6	44.7
25-44 years.....	9,908	1,926	1,982	49.0	45.9	67.3
45-64 years.....	5,054	2,583	2,471	4.8	2.7	24.0
65 years and over....	265,072	248,845	16,227	33.3	32.6	49.2

1/ Includes homes with and without nursing care

2/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, Persons in Institutions, PC(2)-4E, Table 6

3/ Calculated by applying the 1970 number of residents in homes for the aged and dependent per 100,000 population specific for age and color to the projected U.S. age-color specific population 1985 (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 601, Table 8, (Series II Projection)).

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